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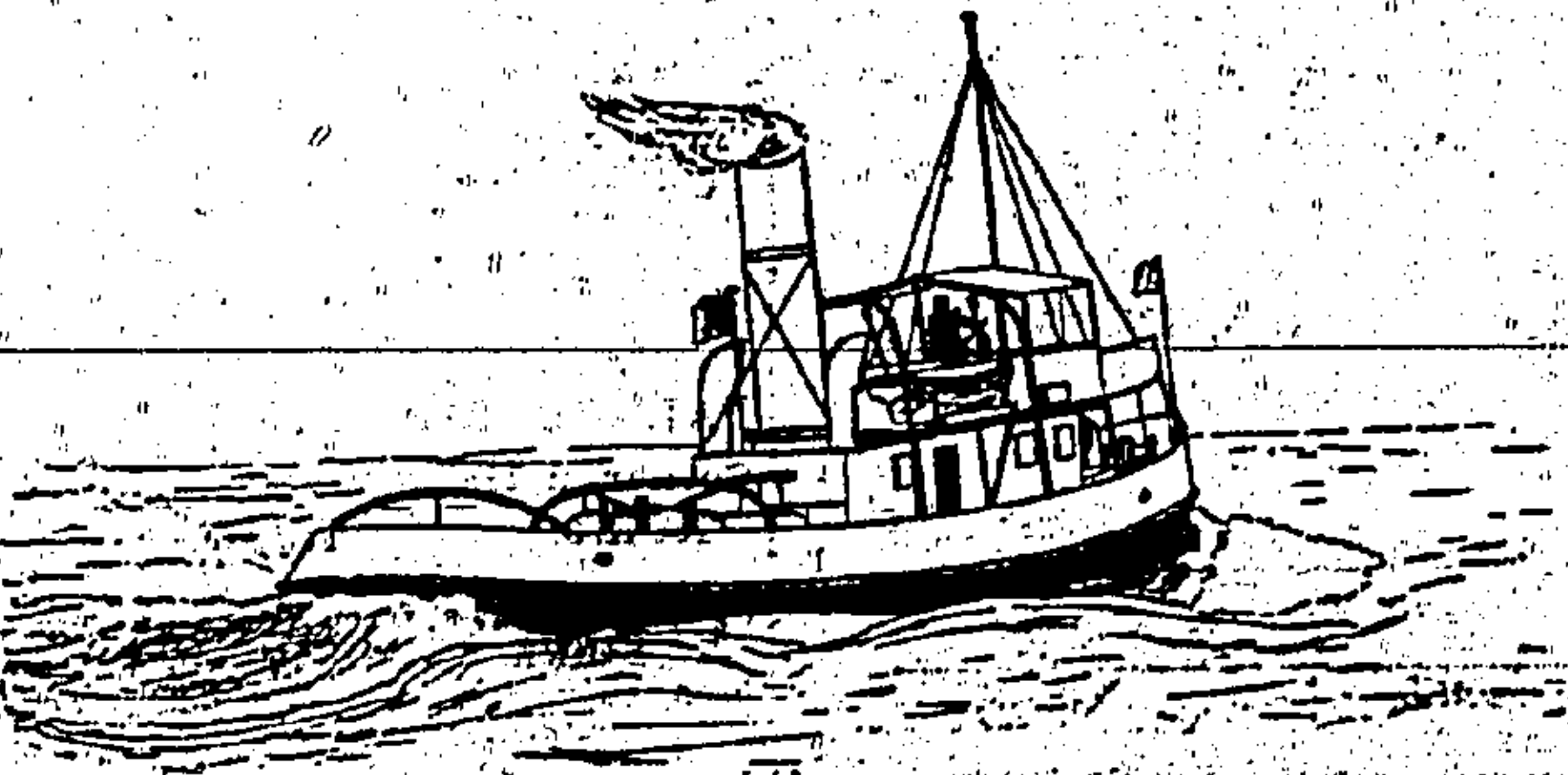
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THE CHINESE FINANCE MINISTERS' ARREST.

A STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY.

The following account of the Austrian Loan Question which has been brought into prominence by the recent arrest of Mr. Lo Wen Kan, the Minister of Finance, has been furnished by the Ministry to the *Peking Daily News*:

From 1911 to 1914, six loans were contracted between China and a group of Austrian Banks represented by Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co. The amount of these loans aggregates to £4,700,000, secured on the Peking Octroi and title deeds. Of these six loans three were made for the purchase of warships and arms of munition and the first instalment of the purchase price, amounting to £222,051, was deducted from their proceeds whereas another £1,593,277 was put on a special account to meet further instalments. The interest of all these loans was 6 per cent. and the principal was to be redeemed in different instalments from December, 1912, to December, 1921, inclusive. Both interest and principal were payable in London together with the British income-tax payable by the Chinese Government at the current rate of taxation.

Up to the end of June, 1918, all the interest and income-tax had been paid in time but on the principal due for redemption in December, 1918, amounting to £1,233,000 only interest and income-tax were paid. A new contract was signed in June, 1918, which authorized the extension of the time of redemption by five years and raised the rate of interest on the overdue portion from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., the interest and income-tax due in June, 1918, having already been paid.

In December of the same year (1918), another instalment of principal, amounting to £1,453,500, together with the first instalment of the deferred portion amounting to £250,000 became due. With interest and income-tax accrued to the figure of £128,314, the outstanding obligation on the Chinese Government came to £1,581,814. The inability to meet it made it necessary to negotiate with the original representatives, Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co., a new agreement by which the latter consented to accept Chinese Treasury Notes for £128,314, representing the overdue payment of interest and income-tax and £200,000 of the outstanding principal. These Notes were to be redeemed in six instalments, but, as a matter of fact, only two instalments were paid and the remaining portion of £128,314 together with £1,453,500 not covered by these notes were left unpaid for. In consequence, the total charge on the Chinese Government at the end of 1918 was £1,709,814. In June of 1917 another sum of £120,000 was in default on interest and income-tax account.

With the declaration of war by China on Austria in August, 1917, all payments on the Austrian loans were stopped but as most of the bonds issued under them had become property of neutral or allied investors who besieged the Chinese Legation at London with claim for payment, it was found necessary to remit £200,000 to Great Britain to satisfy them. Evidently such a trifling sum was far from sufficient to meet the service of all the loans. But so long as the war lasted, China could ask the bondholders to postpone their claims till her settlement with Austria at the restoration of peace. The coming into force of the Treaty of St. Germaine, especially Article 248, required China, however, not only to resume payment of interest and principal and income-tax to allied or neutral bondholders but also to Austrian investors. Of the outstanding £128,314 principal alone came to £230,000. New negotiations were opened with Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., successors to Messrs. Arnhold Karberg & Co., and with Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Cosulich, representing Austrian Banks, to devise means of adjustment but mostly without any success. Lately, however, pressure was brought to bear on the Chinese Government by France and Italy to settle this question and it was even suggested by one of the Treaty Powers that it would not agree to the operation of the effective 5 per cent. tariff on December 1st, 1922, unless it was satisfied with an adjustment of the Austrian loans. Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Finance felt it its duty to proceed with its negotiations in spite of many difficulties. At first, creditors demanded an increase of interest on the whole amount overdue to the rate allowed on the Treasury Notes mentioned above, namely 8 per cent., and that accumulated interest be paid on the semi-annual instalments of unpaid coupons. They also demanded that the income-tax on the whole sum be paid at the post-war rate, namely 5 or 6 shillings in the pound, that new bonds to be issued in exchange with old ones be redeemed in five years and that the price of issue be fixed at 88. After protracted negotiations during which the representatives of creditors always threatened with a demand for cash payment, it was finally agreed that the same interest would be allowed on the new bonds as that allowed by the Extension contract of 1918, that is 6 per cent. It was further agreed that the period of redemption be extended to ten years, the issue price be fixed at 80 and the accumulated interest be paid on unpaid coupons as if they were payable only once a year instead of twice a year, as originally stipulated. As to income-tax, it would be paid at the rate of four shillings in the pound. The difference between the final arrangement and the original demand amounted to about £200,000 in respect of accumulated interest and income-tax, and should be equally shared by both parties; and of the share assigned to creditors, £200,000 was to be handed over to the Ministry of Finance for account of Government revenue and £71,500 deducted from the total amount of the outstanding debt. In

return of these concessions, China was to renounce her claim on the first instalment of the purchase price of warships and munition, amounting to £222,051, in view of the fact that works on them had been 40 per cent. completed and contractors were entitled to some reasonable compensation for cancellation of the purchase. But the net gain to the Chinese Government from the final agreement authorising an issue of new bonds to the value of £5,100,000 would be £1,600,000 compared with the would be value of bonds, if the original demands of Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., were accepted.

Realising the limits to concessions which China could reasonably expect from her creditors and the importance of having an early settlement, the Ministry of Finance accepted these provisions of a new loan contract subject to approval by the Cabinet, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On this approval being duly received, the Ministry again gave further consideration to the draft contracts submitted by Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co. After further alteration and a reservation to itself of the right to reconsider the question of paying any income-tax at all, it put its seal on the contract duly signed by the Minister.

THE STEPS LEADING TO THE MINISTERS' ARREST.

Those are recounted by Reuter's correspondent at Peking as follows:

During a luncheon with the President on Saturday after the meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Lo reported the whole affair (the success of the negotiations for a modification of the contract) to the President and received congratulations on the manner in which he had conducted it.

On Saturday afternoon (November 18th) the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, accompanied by the compradors of the Sino-Italian Bank, visited the President and the Speaker handed to the President a document charging Mr. Lo with having violated the Constitution, having exceeded his authority as Minister of Finance, and having accepted bribes. The charge of having violated the Constitution is said to have been based on the statement that the contract was a new one and, therefore, should have been submitted to Parliament for its consideration and promulgated by Mandate if approved by the House. The charge of bribery is reported to have been supported by the compradors who alleged that two cheques had been paid (presumably to Mr. Lo), one for £20,000, and the other for £20,000.

It is alleged that the Speaker insisted upon orders being issued by the President immediately for the arrest of Mr. Lo. It is further stated that Mr. Wu Ching-chen refused to leave the premises until a police officer had been called in and an order given for the issue of a police court warrant for the arrest. This was done and the arrest was effected at midnight. Mr. Wang Ti-hen, Chief of the Treasury Department, was also arrested. The President apparently did not inform the Premier or the other Members of the Cabinet and they were unaware of what was taking place until after the arrest of Mr. Lo. On Sunday the other Members of the Cabinet waited for the President and asked for an explanation. It was pointed out that a Cabinet Minister could not thus summarily be arrested on a Police Court warrant. The Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out that if Mr. Lo could be arrested in this way every Cabinet Minister might find himself in prison at the instance of political opponents. Messrs. Kao En-hung and Sun Tan-lin, Ministers of Communications and the Interior, strongly condemned the action that had been taken, contending that it was illegal and the Speaker and Vice-Speaker themselves ought to be arrested. On the other hand it appears that Mr. Kuo Ling-wei supported the President and said that if the charges were true Mr. Lo ought to be severely punished. Mr. Chung Shih-ming, former Minister of Finance, had been arrested on a somewhat similar charge, and he was still in gaol.

The President suggested that he should go personally to see Mr. Lo and is said to have admitted that the procedure was irregular. A communication was then sent to Mr. Lo who refused to be released until the case had been thoroughly cleared up.

Hearing that the proposal had been made to hand Mr. Lo over to the Justice Department some Members of Parliament waited on President Li and urged that this should not be done. In the afternoon the Local Procurator issued a summons to the Speaker and Vice-Speaker to appear as witnesses against Mr. Lo. They assert that they did not urge the immediate arrest of Mr. Lo, but merely handed the charges to the President with the suggestion that the ordinary legal procedure should be followed.

It appears that the ground on which the two Ministers urged that the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives should themselves be arrested was that they had used Parliament's official seal in the report they handed to the President against Mr. Lo, without the sanction of the House and in furtherance of their own personal political ends. This point has not been made clear yet, but it will probably be brought up at the special meeting of the House that is taking place this afternoon.

GENERAL WU PEI-FU CONDEMNNS THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

General Wu Pei-fu in a circular telegram to the President and Members of the Cabinet condemned the arrests as having been effected by a procedure which was illegal and unconstitutional and derogatory to the Government.

Explanations have disproved the allegations of corruption and the charges have since been withdrawn, but the Minister apparently refused his liberty now until his character has been cleared by the Courts of Law.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MONUMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, October 18th.

The movement for the establishment of an Edinburgh Castle Rock of Scotland's National War Memorial has been attended with a gratifying measure of success. The sum necessary for the structural work which it is deemed necessary to undertake has been very nearly secured, and it is hoped at an early date to commence the actual building. Subscriptions are still required, however, to provide for interior and exterior decoration. Edinburgh Castle represents the spirit of Scotland and is associated with the many vicissitudes of her history in a way paralleled by no other ancient building; and, in spite of the rather capricious criticism directed against the project of linking up the traditions of the old fabric with the fresh memories of Scotland's sacrifices in the greatest struggle in which she was ever engaged, the response from individuals of every class throughout the country has shown that the scheme appeals to the imagination of the people. The committee can legitimately congratulate itself on the result of its past work, and a special word of commendation is due to the Duke of Atholl, the chairman, for the unwearied fashion in which for nearly three years he has devoted his energies to the realisation of a cherished idea—and that in spite of the scorn with which the plan was greeted by a few individual Scotsmen, including even so distinguished a representative of the race as Lord Rosebery.

The design chosen for the memorial was that of Sir Robert Lorimer, perhaps our greatest Scottish architect, whose best known work is the exquisitely beautiful Chapel of the Thistle, St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. In his original report issued three years ago, Sir Robert, in proposing Edinburgh Castle as the site, pointed out that "all tradition, all national sentiment, centres round this wonderful rock; it is therefore fitting that the memorial to Scotland's sacrifice in this desolating war should be enshrined here." In regard to the Shrine itself he suggested that "to the north of the existing barracks, and centring with Crown Square, there is a remarkable outcrop of rock. This rock I suggest should form the centre point of the building—just as does the rock around which the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem is built, and also the rock at the apex of Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, over which the great Church of St. Michael is centred, and which forms part of the actual floor of the church." It is hardly too much to say that the great rock on which the Castle stands has for countless generations been the centre round which Scottish history, in all its rugged and varied picturesqueness, has revolved; and it is surely an inspiring idea that round the summit of this great natural feature should be reared a memorial to all those who have gone forth from Scotland and shed their blood to bring honour to her name in the great conflict that has now come to a victorious end.

WESTWARD MARCH ON THE CHINESE.

Professor J. W. Gregory, F.R.S., Professor of Geology in Glasgow University, has returned to Glasgow after his adventurous journey of exploration into the wilds of Chinese Tibet. Accompanied by his son, Mr. C. J. Gregory, B.Sc., who is 22 years of age, Professor Gregory left Glasgow at the end of March on the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to South-West China, and during the four months occupied by their journey across Western and North-Western Yunnan to the Alpine region of Chinese Tibet the party travelled about 1,500 miles. The results of the expedition, the object of which was to determine the structure of the Alps of Chinese Tibet and their position in the mountain system of South-Eastern Asia, are expected to prove of considerable value. While his chief aim was geological, Professor Gregory was able to make an important and varied collection of specimens—geological, zoological and botanical—which will form the basis of data with regard to areas hitherto unknown geographically and geologically. In many of the districts through which the explorers passed no Europeans had previously been seen.

Discussing the political state of the country, Professor Gregory says that one of the difficulties with which the expedition had to contend was the practical breakdown of administration. After the Chinese revolution of 1911 there had been a series of civil wars, and quite recently in Yunnan there had been a revolution by which the Governor was expelled and a new Governor re-seized power. That had led to a concentration of the Chinese forces round the capital, and the rest of the country was left rather unguarded. Many of the troops on the border countries had risen in revolt and chased the Chinese out, and as there was no one to keep the brigands in order the country became infested with robbers. There had thus been a set-back to Chinese influence in that country, but it was, he was sure, only temporary. Indeed, the most impressive political fact in that part of the world was the slow, steady westward advance of Chinese influence and dominion. Although there had been that temporary check, Chinese influence was really quietly penetrating all the time westwards, and he thought it would go on in that direction until it came up against the crowded populations of India.

The people were very friendly, and the authorities whose opposition to the party proceeding into the disturbed regions of the country was withdrawn after the travellers signed a statement that they proceeded at their own risk, gave every assistance they could by providing escorts and making the way smooth for them.

Professor Gregory and his son were armed with revolvers and rifles, but they did not require to use their weapons in self-defence, although they passed through country where robbers were so common, and at different points were warned that they might meet tigers and bears. Many of the areas included in the tour, although fertile and well watered, were very sparsely populated.

Though they had a number of small mishaps, no serious accident befel the party. In the dark of night on one occasion Professor Gregory's son fell over a precipice and had a remarkable escape from falling into a ravine below. He was caught in a clump of trees, and his companions, peering over the edge, located him by the luminous dial of a wrist compass which he was wearing, and he was speedily rescued.

THE NEW LORD JUSTICE-CLERK.

Mr. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P., appointed Lord Justice Clerk of the Scottish Court of Session, like many other Scottish lawyers who have risen to eminence in their profession, is a "son of the manse." He had no influence behind him, and had to carve his way in the Courts, but his ability, his lucid style, and his success both as pleader and cross-examiner soon attracted the attention of practising lawyers. He is a Liberal in politics; entered Parliament in 1910; became Lord Advocate in Mr. Asquith's Government, and afterwards Secretary for Scotland in the Coalition Government. In October of last year Mr. Munro married for the second time. His bride was Miss Olga Marie Grumber, a Harrington lady. Both are keen golfers, and their wedding was not inaptly described as a romance of the golf course.

THE NEW SCOTTISH SECRETARY.

The Right Hon. Ian Macpherson becomes Secretary for Scotland at the age of 43, and after a comparatively short Parliamentary career of 11 years. Born at Newtonmore, he was educated at Watson's and Edinburgh University. His promotion to the Scottish Secretaryship is hailed as a popular one. In London circles he is an active participant in all phases of Scottish life. An enthusiast in matters Celtic, he is an office-bearer in several London Scottish bodies, chief of the Gaelic Society, a leading member of the Highland Society and county societies. In his earlier days in London he was in demand as a lecturer on Gaelic literature, and at the present time few Scotsmen are more in request as a speaker at Scottish Societies. He is one of the few M.P.'s who don the kilt on such occasions.

AN INDUSTRIAL HALL FOR EDINBURGH.

A new Industrial Hall has been opened in Edinburgh, with a floor space of 90,000 square feet, and costing somewhere about £40,000. If necessary, it can be extended by 12,000 feet. It is only four months since the first shovel went into the soil, but already a very successful groceries' exhibition is being held under the roof of the hall, which is situated in the Broughton district of the City, within easy reach of Leith.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

The real test of missionary success is the appearance and growth of a Christian church conducted by natives, declared the Rev. Kenneth I. MacIver, M'Cheyne U.P. Church, Dundee, who recently returned from a visit to China. There was no bigger task than that which was set a missionary, in his opinion, and to those working in the mission field of China it was a "gigantic" one. He could say with confidence that the missionaries had been successful in China. They had set up Christian churches and were making progress. The secret to greater progress, however, lay in the natives themselves. It was the business of the Chinese to evangelise their own country. They had got men with fine judgment who would make ideal leaders, and the fruits of their labour would be infinitely more effective than years of work by our own missionaries. What they wanted were men who had a religious training to guide and lead and inspire. The traits of character in Scotsmen, he added, were recognised in the Chinese.

The Rev. John Stewart, Manchuria, who is in Scotland at present, says that in this country they heard a lot of nonsense about the unchanging East. Twenty-five years ago China was in very much the same position as England was 400 years ago. Now they had accomplished amazing things. They were almost as enterprising as we were. As an example he says that profits derived from a railway 400 miles long had been spent in laying down a second railway on an even more extensive scale.

FOR MISSION SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

Miss Nellie Murray, Glasgow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D.W. Murray, Woodlands Crescent, Falkirk, sails for China to take up the duties of secretary to the Rev. C. G. Sparham, who is Convenor of the Advisory Council of the London Missionary Society in China. At a dedication meeting in Dundee Street Congregational Church, Glasgow, of which Miss Murray is a member, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, LL.B., one of the foreign secretaries of the society, and others, took part. Miss Murray will be stationed at Shanghai.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS.

Some people are saving; there is no doubt about that. The early months of this year were expected to beat the record for the sale of War Saving Certificates, chiefly on account of the fact that the price was to be raised, and an unprecedented rush took place to secure them at the lower figure. But in place of a fall, now that the price has been raised a sixpence, the sales have in most cases more than quadrupled during the first seven months of this year compared with last. Indeed, some towns show a sale of six, eight, and even ten

(Continued as foot of next column.)

OSTEOPATHY.

THE MARVELS OF MANIPULATIVE SURGERY.

Since Sir Herbert Barker received a knighthood for his services to our men during the war interest in the subject of osteopathy has been quickened, and Dr. Foote, himself a well-known Park Lane practitioner, explains what osteopathy is, says the *Daily News*.

If every man could be his own osteopath, our lives would be prolonged, and the majority of ills from which we suffer would disappear. We cannot all practise osteopathy, but its record is now such that everyone ought to know what it is.

Sir Herbert Barker showed the wonderful possibilities of manipulative surgery by his services to humanity. He not only saved thousands from the ineffectual use of the surgeon's knife, but patients whom the surgeons would not treat are now sent to him as a matter of course, with the best results.

Osteopathy embraces what is called manipulative surgery, but it includes an even wider field. It seems strange that such diverse maladies as heart-trouble, indigestion, asthma, hay-fever, whooping cough, sciatica, and kindred ailments—even "tennis elbow" and curvature of the spine, in its early stages, should be curable by the same general means, but it is so.

Those who have been led to think that the only relief from sciatica or neuritis was by means of drugs may think it foolish to imagine that the cure is not to be effected by such old-fashioned remedies, yet it is no more to be wondered at than the difference between the old methods of surgery and the modern methods of the manipulative surgeon.

Osteopathic treatment was originated by Dr. Still, an American surgeon of the Civil War days. He held the view that the human race survives because nature is not obstructed, effects her own cure. He believed that nature manufactures all the chemical and structural elements necessary to resist disease, and he found that the blood and nerves are the agent of this resistance process, and that if they are unimpeded and unobstructed they are the most effective curative agents.

Dr. Still discovered another thing. He saw that the backbone is the keystone of the body. The spine is very liable to receive strains and injuries, leading to misplacements or lesions, which interrupt the functioning of the nerves and blood vessels. They either starve or flood the organs they should feed, in either case predisposing them to disease. At the same time, Dr. Still taught how by manipulative technique these displacements and maladjustments could be corrected.

The results, often immediate, were as often sensational; and here is the real explanation of osteopathic success as well as of the hostility with which it has often had to contend. Osteopathy gets often quite sensational results from supposed incurable cases.

The one thing that prevents the spread of osteopathy in this country is the lack of skilled practitioners. In America, where osteopathy is State-recognised, the courses of study for osteopaths and medical doctors are similar in length and difficulty, except that the osteopath gets additional training in anatomy because he does not study drugs.

times as many certificates as during the corresponding period of 1921. There are thrifty folk in Scotland, and the riot of extravagance which continued during and succeeded the war is passing away. That is one reason why retail traders are crying out to-day. People are not spending money lavishly, and the big profits are working back to normal size.

MIXED FEEDING.

A writer in the "Casual Column" of the *Glasgow Herald* gives the following account of weird concoction by some members of a Chinese labour company in Eastern France during the war. Into a large basin they poured their various contributions, miscellaneous purchases they had made at the canteen, including tinned herring in tomato sauce, tinned apricots, tinned strawberries, condensed milk, a quantity of crushed biscuits, and a few unconsidered trifles. Half a dozen Chinamen sat down round the basin, and after the contents had been well stirred, so as to mix the ingredients thoroughly, they solemnly consumed this fruit and fish salad by means of their fingers and pieces of the hard biscuits. An officer who had viewed the proceedings with curiosity inquired how they liked the dish. "Goody-la!" responded one man—though without enthusiasm. "No Goody-la!" another declared very emphatically and probably more truthfully. But all the same he was careful to see that he had a full share.

These Chinese manifested a strong desire to experiment with all sorts of foods—and drinks—although in some cases quite unknown to them. Some were greatly exercised when they struck lime juice cordial—seemingly for the first time. The bottles having attracted their attention in the canteen they were anxious to learn something about the character of the contents. The efforts of a British orderly to explain were not conspicuously successful. A question as to whether the liquor was "zig-zag" (the meaning of which term was explained by the inquirer staggering about) brought an assurance to the contrary, but the Chinamen were not quite satisfied. They were doubtful as to whether the officers would allow them to take it into camp, and although they were told the officers would not object, the purchaser (when after long discussion he decided to speculate) went off with the bottle hidden in his capacious trousers. Afterwards some of the Chinamen developed an extraordinary fondness (and capacity) for lime juice cordial. There was one who would drain the contents of a full-sized bottle "neat" at a single draught, without stopping to take a breath. "Goody-la!" he murmured, rubbing his stomach when he had finished.

THEATRE

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A. D. C.

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WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27th (Matinee), 5.15 P.M.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28th, 9.15 P.M.

SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, 9.15 P.M.

MONDAY, Jan. 1st (New Year's Day), 9.15 P.M.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd, 9.15 P.M.

BOOKING OPENS TO-DAY

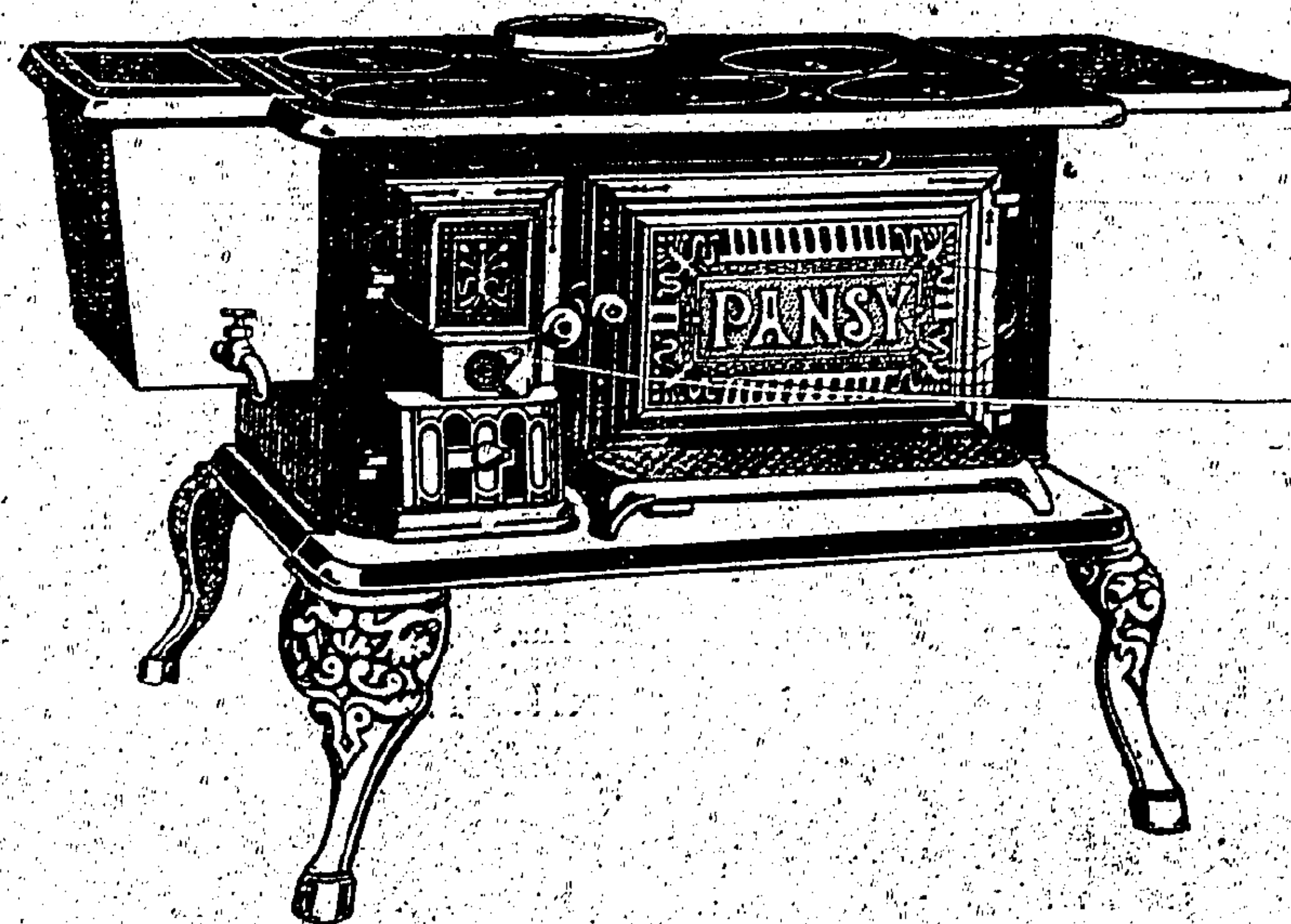
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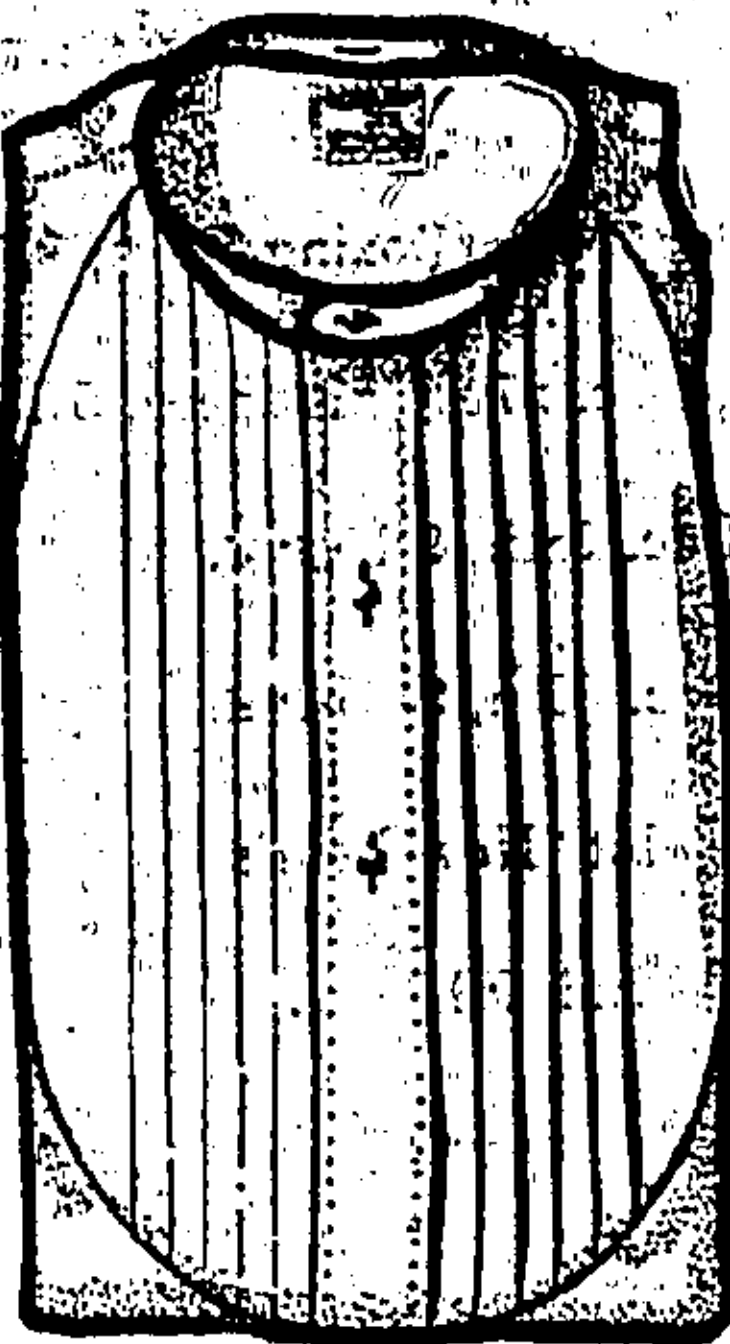
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52.50, 55.00, 59.50 EACH, ETC., ETC.

FIRST FLOOR AT

WHITEAWAY'S.

BROADCASTING.

POSSIBILITIES IN HONGKONG.

The business of broadcasting has just been inaugurated in Great Britain. Its beginnings are modest, but he would be a bold man who ventured to forecast outline of its possible developments during the next decade. As far as the general public is concerned broadcasting is a post war invention and it first sprang into raging popularity in the United States of America. It here achieved a "success fou" and having become a craze it outgrew its own strength. Recent information from America is to the effect that since the authorities omitted to exercise judicious control until the movement had spread to an amazing extent, the whole business has got itself into an immense confusion. Within limits, government control of broadcasting is essential. To permit unlimited transmission on any wave length at any time, merely produces a monstrous jangle of magnetic discord. The battle is then to the strong and the powerful transmitter drowns the signals of his weaker brethren, whilst at the same time his own range is much curtailed and thousands of listeners are infuriated. To permit promiscuous broadcasting is to invite a situation analogous to that which would arise if we had telephones which could call up universally and we all used them simultaneously without an exchange. In England things have moved more slowly but probably more surely. Half a dozen stations sufficiently remote from each other to insure non-interference are initiating the scheme.

As regards the radius of reception of a receiving set, this depends upon the amplifying and other refinements embodied therein, factors which are merely matters of expense.

For example a very simple set can be connected to the spring mattress of one's bed (which becomes the aerial) and signals will be heard from a really powerful station at a radius of several hundred miles. Quite a reasonable sum would purchase a set on which a resident in Hongkong could receive daily the message sent out from the great station of Leafeld in Oxfordshire. Ten dollars would provide material for a set capable of receiving anything sent out from a local station on the Peak.

At the moment broadcasting is still little more than a plaything but there can be little doubt that as and when certain developments in wireless science materialize, the plaything of to-day will become the necessity of daily life. We are close to that moment.

We suppose that in a very short time the "fascination" of broadcasting will attract Hongkong, then we shall look upon a programme such as that outlined below as a very ordinary event in the activities of the Hongkong Broadcasting Company Ltd. (Affiliated to the Hongkong Hotels Ltd.).

BROADCAST FOR MONDAY.

A.M.
7.00 Bright thought for the day.
8.30 English news.
9.00 The dollar rate.
9.05 Fainting report on the state of the course.
10.00 Bargains in the shops for ladies to-day.

P.M.
1.00 The stock markets.
2.00 Slumber song.
2.30 Revue by Chinese band.
4.30-5.00 Jazz music Hongkong Hotel's number 17 band.
6.30 Bed time story for babies. English news (300 metres wave length).
7.30 Tips for to-night's dinner talk.
8.30 A good story. (Two hundred metres wave length).

9.00-11.00 Night classes and lectures on six different wave lengths.
11.00 p.m.-3.00 a.m. The operator will count sheep going through a gate for subscribers suffering from insomnia (300 metres wave length).
Note.—All signals will be on five hundred metres wave length unless otherwise specified.

On Tuesday we hope to start our usual winter serial.

On Wednesday the Imperial Prime Minister will address the voters of the Empire at 1 a.m. Hongkong local time.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment of part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 55, Queen's Road Central.—At 77.

A SOLICITOR'S PROTEST.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO SOLICITOR'S APPLICATION.

There was rather an exciting passage between the first Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Wood) and Mr. H. L. Denys, solicitor, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. It arose over Mr. Denys' application for the discharge of the defendant in the recent shooting affray in a tea-house in Queen's Road Central, when a man Wan Ko, who had previously figured as the complainant in a shooting case, is said to have entered the tea house and shot and wounded another Chinese. The complainant in the present case is still in hospital and will probably not be discharged from there until the middle of December. The defendant has been allowed bail of \$3,000.

It appears that the Captain Superintendent of Police and the solicitor for the prosecution (Mr. A. E. Hall) are of the opinion that the present defendant's action was justifiable on the grounds of self-defence. In view of this, Mr. Denys, who is appearing for the defendant, made an application to Mr. Wood, yesterday for the defendant to be discharged. To this the Magistrate would not agree and there were some lively words.

When the case was called the Magistrate asked Inspector Willis if the Police had any objection to the charge being withdrawn.

Inspector Willis said they were willing for the case to be withdrawn.

Mr. Denys then addressed the Court. He said: "The Police have no objection to this case being withdrawn; the private solicitors for the prosecution have been through the statements for the prosecution. They do not feel justified in proceeding with the case, and have accordingly withdrawn from the case. Neither the Police nor the private prosecutor wish to proceed. Therefore, I can conceive of no reason why the defendant should be called upon for further expense or damage when the prosecution admits that the man was justified. You are asking me to consent to a suggestion that this man should be remanded again, although there is no reason for it, your Worship. I am speaking very strongly on this matter. Never have I heard of a case where the prosecution has withdrawn and the Magistrate has suggested without any reason that the man should be further remanded. It is a proposition which I very much regret your Worship has put before this Court. I can only ask your Worship to discharge this man. If he is not discharged to-day the necessary steps will be taken."

The Magistrate: Mr. Hall is not here.

Mr. Denys: Mr. Hall has withdrawn from the case and naturally is not here and will not attend. He has notified your Worship and his word as a man, representing the complainant, binds.

The Magistrate (quietly): Mr. Hall is not here.

Mr. Denys: Because the prosecution is not here, do you mean to say you are not going to take the word of a man? He has notified me that he has withdrawn from the case.

The Magistrate (for the third time): Mr. Hall is not here.

Mr. Denys (angrily): For the reason that the prosecution does not intend you to damnify the defendant.

The Magistrate: Please keep quiet Mr. Denys. Mr. Hall has not attended and the next remand will be until 10 a.m. to-morrow morning. The bail will be reduced to \$500. In the meantime I will instruct Inspector Willis to attend hospital and take the complainant's statement. This man is still in hospital, and according to the Doctor, will be in hospital until about December 11th. When I have seen the man's statement.

Mr. Denys: I trust your Worship will register my very strong objections.

The Magistrate (sternly): Mr. Denys, please do not interrupt.

Continuing, his Worship said: When I have seen that statement and have satisfied myself that the man himself satisfied himself that this application for the defendant's discharge, I will see to it. I cannot consent at the present time, unless Mr. Hall is here. The defendant is remanded until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Denys again repeated his request that his objection be registered on the depositions.

The Magistrate said that as the prosecution had not withdrawn, he could not register the objection.

Mr. Denys rose to speak again, when his Worship rose from the bench, stating as he did so, that the case was remanded until the following morning.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This friendly match will be played on the I.R.C. ground at Sookunpoo Valley to-morrow at 3.15 p.m. The following will represent the Indians:—A. J. Arnold, S. H. Ismail, J. S. Curran, S. D. Ismail, B. A. Linn, S. A. B. Ismail, A. B. M. Samy, A. Kitchell, A. E. Madar, Sirdar Khan, and N. G. Kitchell.

H.K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

This match will be played on the H.K.C.C. ground to-morrow at 3.15 p.m. The following will represent the Indian 2nd XI:—E. Moosdeen, B. Nazarin, F. M. Akali, H. D. Dumbah, O. Rumbah, A. K. Ak, A. K. Mian, I. Hassan, D. Mahomed, N. M. Burr, and A. A. Razzel.

A REVENUE OFFICER'S REVOLVER.

MR. SMITH EXPLAINS THE MATTER TO THE COURT.

The case in which a Chinese Revenue Officer, named Ko Tak, is charged by the Police with unlawfully having in his possession, a revolver, came up for hearing before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. The defendant was represented by Mr. G. E. Hall Brutton, Sub-Inspector Pincott prosecuted and Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, was present at the hearing.

When the case was first mentioned in Court some time ago, the police stated that all arms had been withdrawn from the Chinese Revenue Officers, with a few exceptions. The revolver in the case, which was not of the police pattern, was found in the Revenue Officers' quarters at Yau-nant.

Asked to plead, Mr. Brutton said that he would first like to know what view the Court took of the case. There were many reasons which justified the defendant in having the revolver. It was given to him by a Revenue Officer and the defendant had a permit from Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, to carry a revolver.

Mr. Smith at this stage said he would probably be able to clear matters up. He had heard that the defendant had been raided in his quarters, and while he was detained by the police, a certain Revenue Officer brought the revolver to him. When questioned about it, the defendant identified it as his. As the police had executed the warrant, he thought nothing could be done but to charge the defendant. He could have dealt with the man departmentally, but as the police had already proceeded to act, he could not keep the matter dark.

The Magistrate: Did you authorise the defendant to carry arms.

Mr. Smith replied that he did in the course of the defendant's duties.

The Magistrate: Have you power to authorise him without a licence by the Police?

Mr. Smith: I don't know about that. Revenue Officers have carried arms and they have power to carry them in the course of their duties. What I did was to tighten-up matters and that was done by making a careful check of all revolvers issued to them and I gave orders that they should not carry them on private business.

The Magistrate: Like the Police?

Mr. Smith: Somewhat like the Police, but I don't think it was quite so stringent. Last year when I took over the Department they had a miscellaneous collection of fire-arms.

The Magistrate: As far as you are concerned, this man is entitled to carry a revolver in the course of his duties?

Mr. Smith: Yes, a Government revolver, but not this one.

Continuing, Mr. Smith said he issued an order to the effect that any of the Revenue Officers who had private revolvers were to return them to the Department. This was purely a Departmental order. The man was asked individually by the Chief Preventive Officer if they had any. A Departmental point-of-view, from a Departmental point-of-view, to have the revolver at all. All the Government revolvers in use by the Department were stamped "Imports and Exports."

Mr. Smith added: I believe it is quite true that this revolver had been given to the defendant by the late Mr. Wilden, but he should have reported it.

Mr. Smith added: that there was nothing to be gained by the defendant in lawful business by having this private revolver.

The Magistrate (to Sub-Inspector Pincott): Do the Police suppose that the defendant carried this revolver for an unlawful purpose?

Inspector Pincott: No, as a matter of fact it is the view of the Captain Superintendent of Police that a fine will meet the case.

Mr. Smith: That makes it quite clear that the defendant has not been going round to hold up people.

Mr. Brutton now said that he pleaded guilty to a technical offence. The revolver had been given to his client by Mr. Wilden for duty on the launches, and it had been kept in the Yau-nant Revenue Officers' Quarters and also in the Hongkong Revenue Officers' Quarters.

The Magistrate (to Inspector Pincott): What led the Police to take this action? When you heard of this, why did not you report it to Mr. Smith?

Inspector Pincott: That rests with the Captain Superintendent of Police. I was told to take out a warrant, the information was that the defendant had fire-arms in his house.

The Magistrate: It looks like a case of private spite.

Inspector Pincott: Possibly, we have no means of proving it. I should say it is on the face of it, the defendant's character, as to the defendant's character, Mr. Smith said the defendant's record was quite clean. The man had been with the Department since it started. He was in the Police before that but was dismissed for a small offence. He was an old friend of the late Mr. Wilden's.

The Magistrate: I think a fine of \$10 will meet the case.

THE "SUI-AN" PIRACY.

TWO MEN DETAINED BY THE POLICE.

The police are not inclined to shy very much regarding their difficult task in trying to trace the Sui An pirates, and they can hardly be blamed. It is, however, no secret that they have detained two men who are said to have been concerned in the piracy. The two suspects were placed on identification parade yesterday and they are still in custody pending further investigation.

THE ABODE OF THE GANG.

The Canton Times says:—Canton authorities have received information that the pirates who attacked the Hongkong-Macao s.s. Sui An near Swatow November 18th, have been traced to Shui-lu village, Lienshan, near Swatow. Colonel Lee Ping Wing has instructed Major Fong at Waichow, and Major Ho at Pingnan, to proceed there immediately to overtake the culprits. Colonel Yuen Tai will reinforce the expedition by sea with gunboats.

"THE TEMPEST."

The "uninhabited Island" lost in unknown seas allows a range to the imagination such as no other of Shakespeare's plays affords. As the scene is removed from all places with which we hold acquaintance, so the story, simple in the extreme, has more reference to past events than to any action in the play itself, which involves but few incidents, and has little to do with common experience.

Prospero is the representative of wise and virtuous manhood in its true relation to the combined elements of existence—the physical powers of the external world, and the varieties of character with which it comes into voluntary, accidental, or enforced contact.

Of the wonderful chain of being, of which Caliban is the densest and Ariel the most ethereal extreme, Prospero is the middle link. He—the wise and good man—is the ruling power, to whom the whole series is subject.

First, the lowest in the scale, comes the gross and uncouth but powerful savage, who represents both the more ponderous and unwieldy natural elements (as the earth and water), which the wise Magician by his knowledge compels to his service; and the brutal and animal propensities of the nature of man, which he, the type of its noblest development, holds in lordly subjugation.

Next follow the drunken, ribald, foolish retainers of the King of Naples, whose ignorance, knavery, and stupidity represent the coarser attributes of those great unenlightened masses.

According by degrees in the scale, the next group is that of the cunning, cruel, selfish, treacherous worldlings—Princes and Potentates whose villainous policy triumphs and, through a devilish alchemy and craft, for a time gets the better of truth and virtue.

From these, who represent the baser intellectual as the former do the baser sensual properties of humanity, we approach by a most harmonious moral transition through the agency of the skillfully interposed figure of the kindly gentleman, Gonzalo, those charming types of youth and love, Ferdinand and Miranda. The fervent chivalrous devotion of the youth, and the yielding simplicity and sweetness of the girl, are lovely representations of those natural emotions of tender sentiment and passionate desire, watched and guided by the affectionate solicitude and paternal prudence of Prospero.

Next in this wonderful gamut of being, governed by the sovereign soul of Prospero, come the shining figures of the Masque—beautiful, bright apparitions, fully indicating the air, the fire, and all the more galling aspects and subtler forces of Nature.

Last, highest of all-crowning with a fitful flame of lambent brightness this poetical pyramid of existence, flickers and flashes the beautiful Demon, without whose exquisite companionship we never think of the royal Magician with his grave countenance of command—Ariel seems to represent the keenest perceiving intellect apart from all moral consciousness and sense of responsibility. His power and knowledge are in some respects greater than those of his master; he can do what Prospero cannot; he lashes up the Tempest round the island; he saves the King and his companions from the shipwreck; he defeats the conspiracy of Sebastian and Antonio; he discovers the clumsy plot of the Caliban; he wields immediate influence over the elements, and comprehends all without indignation or sympathy—which are mortal results—the sea and suffering are humanly. Therefore, because he is only a spirit of knowledge, he is subject to the spirit of love—and the wild, subtle, keen, beautiful, powerful creature is compelled to serve with mutinous waywardness and unwilling subjection the human soul that pities and redeemed it from its harsher slavery to sin, and which, though controlling it with a wise severity to the fulfilment of its duties, yearns after it with the fearful eyes of tender human love when its wild wings flash away into its newly-recovered realm of lawless liberty.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT. SCOTS COMMUNITY GIVES THE COLONY ROYAL ENTERTAIN- MENT. BRILLIANT SCENES AT THE ANNUAL BALL.

There has been, in a certain statesman's historic phrase, "a sort of a war" in Hongkong this week. On Monday, after hatching their plans for at least six weeks, the Scots of the Colony rose in insurrection—at the head of Chinese mercenaries from Kowloon and Taikeo Docks—and took triumphant possession of the City Hall. They proceeded to fortify that ancient citadel and soon from its battlemented walls—probably to the tune of "Scots wha hae"—was run up, the Standard of Scotland. Not, it appears, in defiance of the powers that be, but in open—or at least very general—invitation to the rest of the exiles from Home at present resident in the Colony to come and help Scots to celebrate the birthday of their patron Saint, the genius of their national poet, the quality of their national beverage and all the other things that are theirs (including, of course, most of the leading positions in Ilka British community).

This is only another way of stating that St. Andrew's Ball was held last night, and, as it has been happening ever since 1815, according to a writing on the wall that met the eye of the visitor, it becomes a bit of a problem how to tell, freshly, the annual tale of the annual Ball. Perhaps the best way is to begin at the beginning. The very beginning, of course, is the gathering of the clans which form into committees to make what are known as "the arrangements"; the compilation, by the hon. secretary, in the course of a strenuous six weeks, of a miniature local directory in the shape of "acceptances" and "deep regrets," a long continued state of existence in which the telephone is either sounding its warning note or else crackling and reverberating in actual contact with the ear, whilst the listener tries with the one available hand to tear open letters of acceptance all-too-securely gummed.

With apologies to Mr. H. G. Wells for borrowing his well-known "three dots," let the curtain be dropped over the preliminary preliminaries. On "the night," the proper way to enter into the spirit of the affair is to join the gay throng at the Hongkong Hotel, dine with *tailors* disguised as Highland chieftains and then go on to the Ball—or rather, the baronial hall—by car. At this stage an account of the Ball is bound to read rather like a specification by Waring & Galloway, but one must—in fairness to Mr. Geo. Duncan, Mr. J. Simpson and Mr. Grieg, who bore the burden and heat of the day—say something about "the decorations."

THE BARONIAL HALL.

One drove up to the grey, stone, ivy-clad walls of an ancient castle and was admitted (after the usual cloak-room preliminaries, which seemed exceptionally well organised) to a spacious "baronial hall," adorned with heads of antlered deer, open fireplace, oak wainscoting and all complete. This had been arranged by Mr. J. Simpson who had taken immense pains to get the authentic effect and had searched the Colony for items which gave an air of verisimilitude to the whole. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard lent the heads of deer, Messrs. Powell, Ltd., loaned pictures, a fine clock belonging to the Hongkong Hotel was a handsome addition and Messrs. Nikko lent some beautiful vases. By contrast with the sober dignity of the baronial hall, the principal staircase was a scene of coruscating brilliance. The shield, emblem of Scotland, twinkled in coloured lights, whilst, in a mirror appeared the reflection of a portrait of Robert Burns, flanked by the St. Andrew's Flag and the Standard of Scotland. The staircases were banked on either side by a lovely array of flowers and foliage amongst which sparkled coloured lights. Blue and white, the colours of St. Andrew's Flag, predominated everywhere and the shield of the Gordons, "Chief Stephen's" clan, had honourable prominence. Festoons of drapery in blue and white, with shields of many clans and some paintings of familiar Scottish scenes decorated the principal apartments of the City Hall in a style at once simple and distinguished.

The Theatre Royal, approached as usual by decorated bridges at various levels, was transformed into a banquet hall. The blue and white decorative scheme had been carried out, then, most effectively, even the lighting being brought into line by the alternation of a blue light with every white one. Blue and white flags draped the windows and encased the pillars. Clan shields hung from the first circle. This year the official table, on the stage, formed a St. Andrew's Cross, the tablecloth being in the appropriate colours to complete the effect. Incidentally this ingenious device enabled a larger number than usual to be accommodated there.

Guests for the Ball began to arrive soon after nine o'clock and by 9.30 p.m. the hall was all well filled. H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs) arrived at ten minutes to ten o'clock, a large number of the Committee being assembled to receive him, headed by the Chieftain (the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen). The Pipers then broke forth into a tremendous burst of music, entitled, "The Back of Benachie," and the company followed their backs, into the St. George's Hall where, at a signal, the National Anthem was played. The Chieftain then conducted H.E. to his seat on the dais.

THE OFFICIAL SET.

The whole assemblage then watched, with no little interest, the dancing of the Lancers, by which the Ball was officially opened.

Those who took part in the official set were:—The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen and Lady Leveson, H.E. Admiral Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. and Mrs. Stephen, Col. C. W. Davy, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lady Rees-Davies, Sir William Rees-Davies and Mrs. Dyer, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., and Mrs. Grace, Commander H. E. Grace, R.N. and Mrs. Severn, Mr. R. Hancock and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Lang.

Dancing then became general although, of course, the huge concourse made it impossible for all who wished to do so to take part at the same time. Mr. Stephen's plea, later, for a larger City Hall was doubtless suggested by this and similar experiences in other years. The following was the programme of dances:—

THE DANCE PROGRAMME.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Extra Waltz | Another Waltz |
| 1.—Lancers | Amelia |
| 2.—Fox Trot | Jimmy |
| 3.—Caledonians | Caledonians |
| 4.—One Step | My Mammy |
| 5.—Eightsome Reel | |
| | De'il among the Tailors |
| 6.—Waltz | Isle of Sweetheart |
| 7.—Fox Trot | Stumbling |
| 8.—Strathspey and Reel | |
| | Marquis of Huntly |
| 9.—One Step | "Smiling" |
| 10.—Waltz | On Miami Shore |
| 11.—Fox Trot | Lo La Lo |
| 12.—One Step | Never Mind |
| 13.—Fox Trot | Sheik |
| 14.—Caledonians | Scotia |
| 15.—Fox Trot | Song of Persia |
| 16.—Eightsome Reel | |
| | De'il among the Tailors |
| 17.—One Step | Melon Time in Dixieland |
| 18.—Waltz | In my Tippy Canoe |
| 19.—Strathspey and Reel | |
| | Marquis of Huntly |
| 20.—Fox Trot | My Coal Black Mammy |
| 21.—One Step | Why Dear |
| 22.—Fox Trot | O-o-o Ernest |
| Extra Fox Trot | Sweet Indiana Home |

The Hongkong Hotel Band accompanied the dancing.

SUPPER.

After the eighth dance the President's Supper Party formed up in St. George's Hall, under the direction of Mr. T. W. Hill and Mr. A. Murdoch, and, headed by the pipers, proceeded to the Theatre stage.

Those who were seated at the official table were:—The Chief (the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen and Lady Leveson, H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs), K.C.M.G. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Robert Sutherland and Lady Rees-Davies, H.E. Admiral Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. and Mrs. Sutherland, Col. C. W. Davy, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Mrs. Lang, Sir William Rees-Davies and Mrs. Dyer, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Lang and Lady Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. and Mrs. Forsyth, Sir William Brunyate, K.C.M.G. and Mrs. Liddell, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mrs. Seaton, Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. G. M. Young and Mrs. Grace, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. James Reid and Mrs. Black, Dr. G. D. R. Black and Mrs. Henderson, Dr. C. Forsyth and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. B. Hancock and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. W. Nicholson and Miss Mackintosh, Mr. A. K. Henderson and Mrs. Wolfe and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. K. Blair).

An excellent repast was served by the Hongkong Hotel and the menu is set out below:—

THE SUPPER MENU.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| "Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that wadna;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And we are the Lord be thankit." | |
| 1.—Beef Tea. | 2.—Oxtail Soup. |
| 3.—Cold Salmon and Mayonnaise Sauce. | 4.—Fish Salad. |
| 5.—Roast Turkey. | 6.—Roast Capon. |
| 7.—Roast Game. | 8.—Roast Leg of Lamb. |
| 9.—Roast Sirloin of Beef. | 10.—Corned Pressed Beef. |
| 11.—York Ham. | 12.—Corned Tongue. |
| 13.—Fork Pies. | 14.—Haggis. |
| "Fair fa' your honest sonnets face,
Great chieftain of the puddin'-race,
Aboon them a' ye tak your place." | |
| 15.—Galantine of Chicken. | 16.—Assorted Fresh Salad. |
| 17.—Assorted French Pastries. | |
| "Freedom and whisky gae together,
Tak' a' your dram." | |
| 18.—Macedoine of Fruit. | 19.—Apple Pie. |
| 20.—Stewed Fruit and Custard. | |
| 21.—Ice Meringues. | 22.—Vanilla Ice Cream. |
| 23.—Scottish Shortbread. | |
| 24.—Coffee. | |
| 25.—Hot Omelette and Coffee on leaving. | |

The Chieftain, during the supper, proposed the toast of "The King," which was loyally honoured.

The ceremony of bringing in the Haggis was then observed in the usual manner. At the conclusion of the repast, the Chieftain, remarking that this was not the only place in the East where Scotsmen were celebrating St. Andrew's Day, asked the Honorary Secretary to read various telegrams received during the day.

MESSAGES FROM KINDRED SOCIETIES.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Blair) then read the following messages:—
PENANG.—Greetings from over the seas.—Alistair Campbell.

SANDAKAN.—Heartly greetings from Sandakan Scots.—Malcolm, Chieftain.

SHANGHAI.—Fraternal Greetings from Shanghai Scots.—C. J. Scott, President.

BANGKOK.—Heartly greetings from Bangkok Scots.—

KUALA LUMPUR.—Heartly greetings from Selangor Scots.—Chieftain.

PEKING.—Peking Saint Andrew's Society send greetings to the Scots.

SINGAPORE.—Singapore Brother Scots send heartiest greetings.—Blair, Chieftain.

BATAVIA.—Heartly greetings from Batavia Scots.—MacCall, Chieftain.

TAIPEI.—Heartily reciprocal greetings.—Ort.

Messages were also received, too late to be given in full, from:—Rangoon, Cebu, Amoy, Iloilo, Tientsin, Penang, Manilla, Ipoh, Hankow, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki.

The following messages were also received:—

"Chieftain Stephen, Hongkong. Greetings best wishes.—Holyoak."

"Greetings from Oliphant and Mitchell on board s.s. Mentor."

THE PIOUS MEMORY OF ST. ANDREW.

The Chieftain said:—To all of these we have replied broadcast in a sentence to which all Scottish men here to-night will, of course, subscribe; and I would hope that our guests, warmed with the Haggis (laughter) and perhaps a little whisky (general laughter) and thrilled by the music of the pipes, will also sympathise with it. The sentence is "Scotland for Ever!" (loud applause).

It has been the custom for some years past for the President to propose the toast of the pious memory of St. Andrew. I do not intend to depart from that custom. Our information about St. Andrew is somewhat hazy and the toast has come to be synonymous with "Scottish men with that of our noble saviour." A great poet wrote:—

Some people are born great
Some achieve greatness
And some have greatness thrust upon them.

To which I would add:—
Some more fortunate still were born in Scotland.

(Laughter and applause.)
It is a good thing that these celebrations should be maintained; Scotsmen have done and are doing great things in the world, and it is good for the Empire that the Scottish patriotic spirit should be kept alive and that we should have the opportunity of entertaining our less fortunate fellow citizens (laughter and applause). They never tire of using remnants of wit at the expense of our less amiable qualities, but I think that at heart they generally admire us. Judging by the large numbers who assemble on occasions like this—numbers limited only by the size of the building—they are not averse from assisting us in a little self-glorification.—(Hear, hear.)

In passing I would like to emphasise that one fact emerges to-night, and not for the first time, and that is that a new City Hall is very badly wanted. I hope the "powers that be" will agree with me that a building erected sixty years ago is entirely inadequate for the present needs of Hongkong, and that they will take steps to remedy what is an inconvenience to the public.

To return to our toast: It would appear from the very beautiful decorations of the rooms that the impression sought to be conveyed to our guests, is that the Scottish people consist entirely of Highland Clans and that the President should therefore appear in Highland dress. I sympathise altogether with Mr. Bailie Nicol Jarvie who remarked on a less happy occasion than this:—"It would be a daff like thing to see me with my fat waist in a short Highland kilt and my puir short houghs gartered below the knee like ane o' your long legged gillies"—(laughter)—but, apart from that, it should be remembered that the greatly predominant race in numbers and achievement has always been the sturdy Lowlanders who have never been behind the Highlanders in the arts of peace and war. Formerly, the two races held each other in mutual contempt and aversion, but all that is long past and the old unhappy strife and civil buffeting are now only memories living in poetry and romance (applause).

We are all proud to be Scottish men, proud of our history and of the deeds of our forefathers—lowland and highland (applause). In asking you to drink to the pious memory of St. Andrew, I ask you to rise in honour of the splendid Country for which I am the humble spokesman to-night.—(loud applause).

The toast was most enthusiastically honoured. Three suppers were served in the course of the evening and dancing was continued until a late hour. Special trains and ferries afterwards took the guests homeward.

THE ORGANISERS OF THE BALL.

The Committee, on whose harmonious and efficient co-operation so much depended, were as follows:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen (President), Mr. B. Sutherland (Vice-President), Mr. R. Sutherland (Past-President), Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (Past-President), Mr. R. M. Dyer (Past-President), Mr. G. M. Young (Past-President), The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (Past-President), Mr. J. A. Reid, Mr. W. Nicholson, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. A. K. Henderson, Mr. J. W. B. McPhail (Hon. Treas.) and Mr. D. K. Blair (Hon. Secretary).

INVITATION COMMITTEE.—The General Committee, with Dr. C. Forsyth (Convener), Messrs. K. E. Craig, J. McCormack, P. Tod, T. W. Hill, A. Murdoch, John Rodger, B. Wylie, J. Bartholomew and W. Adamson.

DANCING AND MUSIC COMMITTEE.—Mr. A. K. Henderson (Convener), Dr. Lyon Brown, Messrs. W. Armstrong, J. B. Ross, F. Souter, H. Macfarlane, George Hoger, W. Brown, A. B. Stewart, D. Keith, J. L. Crockett, R. G. McKewen, A. Stevenson, Neil Drummond, Adam Gray, P. D. Wilson, A. G. Simpson, T. Talton, Robert Bruce, T. W. Hill, A. Ferguson and A. McKewen.

LADIES' COLORED ROOM COMMITTEE.—Dr. C. D. R. Black (Convener), Dr. J. C. Dalmahey Allan and Mr. R. Macgregor.

SUPPER AND WINE COMMITTEE.—Mr. J. McCubbin (Convener), Dr. Morrison, Messrs. A. R. Austin, A. S. MacKichan, J. W. Paton, D. Lyle, A. Davidson, J. G. Lyon, D. Harvey, W. L. Leask, T. Neave, R. Hunter, J. Hyde, D. McMurray, D. Galloway, W. Brown, C. B. Dunnett, J. H. Scott, T. G. Patterson and T. S. Morrison.

DECORATIONS COMMITTEE.—Mr. George Duncan (Convener), Messrs. A. B. Ramsay, J. Simpson, D. Keith, A. G. W. Ogilvie, G. Murray and R. M. Henderson. CARD ROOM COMMITTEE.—Mr. W. Nicholson (Convener), Messrs. B. Wylie, H. W. Matheson and G. M. Shaw.

HONORARY PIPERS.—The Pipe Band of the Scottish Company of the H.K.V.D.C.—Pipers R. G. McKewen, T. Talton, A. Grant Simpson, M. C. P. Douglas Wilson, Neil Drummond, Adam Gray, A. Ferguson, A. McKewen, E. H. R. O'Farrell and J. B. Ross.

DRUMMERS.—Drummers Wilson Brown, W. Smith, George Duncan, Junr., A. Duncan, G. A. Jack and B. R. Bell.

GIRL GUIDES AND BROWNIES.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE 1ST WANCHAI TROOP.

An excellent entertainment was given by the First Wanchai Troop of Girl Guides and Brownies on Wednesday evening at the Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home in connection with the Wesley Guild.

The programme included the following items:—Pianoforte solo, "The Pearl of the Orient," Miss Daphne Nichol; "Welcome" by the Brownies; duet, "Where are you going my pretty maid?" Misses A. Steel and D. Smith; recitation, "Dolly's Dressmaker," Miss L. Chue; Brownie's chorus, "What shall I buy my dolly?" recited by The Goblins; Miss Glendinning; recitation, "The Goblins," Misses McEwen and A. Steel; Brownie's chorus, "What are little girls made of?" Brownie's Game, "When I was a lady"; pianoforte solo, Miss Foulds; song, "The camp fire," Miss M. Hansen; First aid display of life saving in case of drowning by the 1st Wanchai Troop of Girl Guides.

The Scoutmaster of the Wanchai Troop of Boy Scouts, Mr. A. Kirk, presided. A pioneer of the present important development of the Scout movement in the Colony, Mr. Kirk has shown his sympathy with a similar development of the Guides. The 1st Wanchai Troop of Guides and Brownies has been in existence for nearly two years and, as we understand, the earliest successful experiment in this direction in Hongkong. Mrs. C. Clouston Porri is to be heartily congratulated on the result of her work. The realistic display of life saving, in the case of drowning, which was followed with great interest, showed the practical value of the training given to the Guides.

The Troop of Brownies, under the leadership of Mrs. Luck, proved the attraction of the evening. The songs, recitations and choruses were warmly applauded by the large audience present and reflected great credit upon the able and versatile leader Mrs. Luck.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES BY P. & O. STEAMERS.

Telegraphic instructions have been received by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., from the Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company in London that from to-day (December 1st) revised rates of passage money are to come into force.

Substantial reductions have been made to all ports, the 1st and 2nd class single fares to London now being £120 and £80 respectively against the former rates of £140 and £100, while the rates to Singapore, Colombo and Bombay are now quoted at £18, £44, £48, first-class, and £14, £36 and £38 second-class respectively.

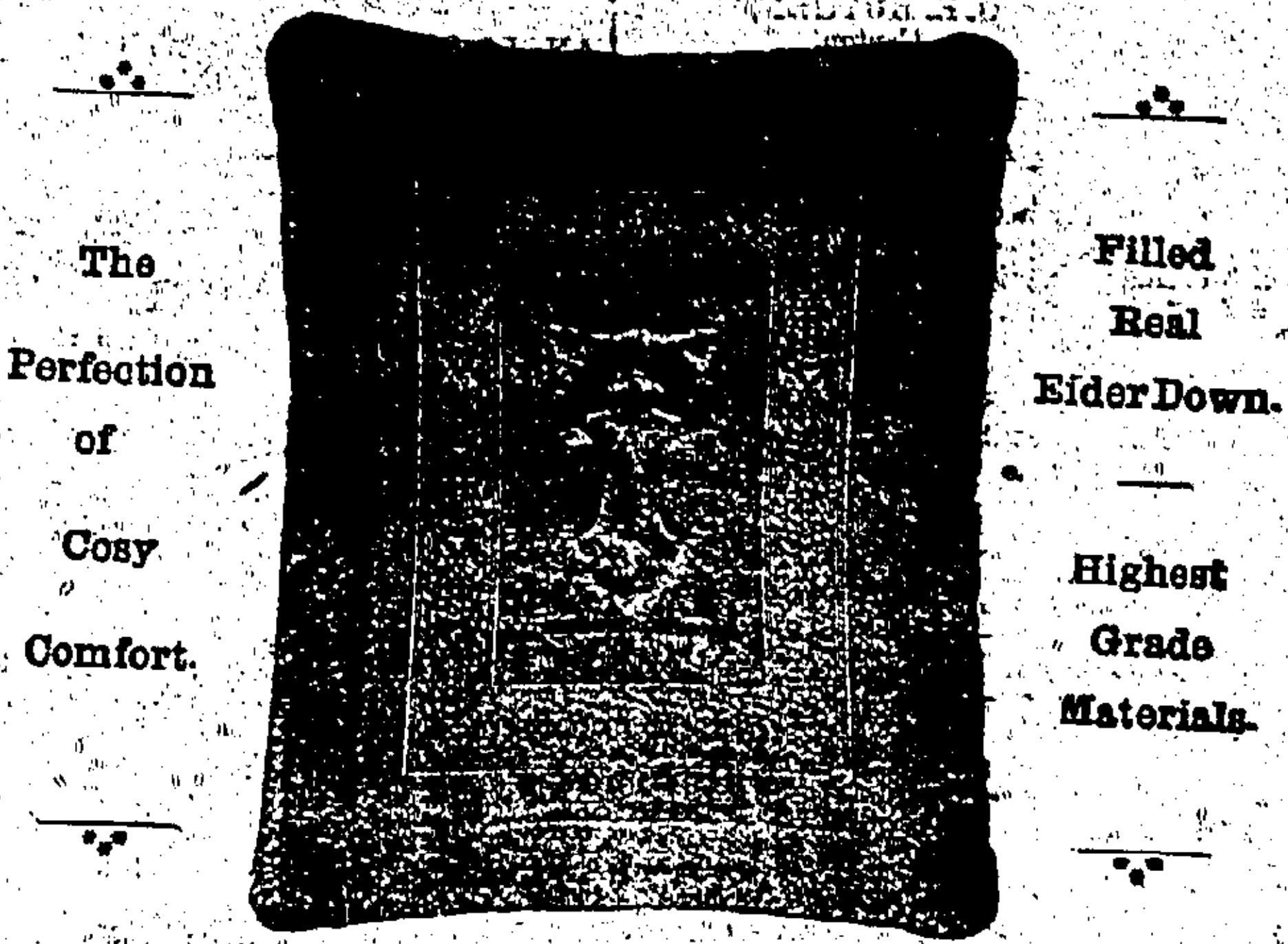
Two Filipino employees of the American Express Co. at Manila are charged with the falsification of private documents in connection with the disappearance of nearly 30,000 pesos from the Company's safe. The man who is alleged to have run away with the money is still at large.

The COLD SNAP makes

EIDER DOWN QUILT

A practical necessity.

We have an excellent selection at Competitive prices, but as our Stock is rather Limited, we advise an early inspection to avoid disappointment.



Dainty Artistic Cot Quilts.

PRICES from \$15.00 to \$100.00.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MOYNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

NEW
COLUMBIA
DANCE
RECORDS
FOR DECEMBER

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Power
TELEPHONE C. 3148.

7 and 9, PEDDER STREET
(under the Hongkong Hotel).

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SWEATERS, SCARVES AND GLOVES

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

OVERCOATS

CAMELHAIR FLEECER AND SCOTCH HOMESPUN.

J. J. GER

DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, WAISTCOATS, Etc.

UNDERWEAR

PURE WOOL IN "THEA" "VIVELA" AND SCOTCH MAKES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

MR. WALTER J. HAWKER, A.C.I.S., has been appointed Secretary of the above Company, as from 1st DECEMBER, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
G. MONTAGUE EDE,
Chairman.

NOTICE

I have opened BRANCH OFFICES of my Firm at:
HONGKONG—Queen's Road Central, No. 13,
Astor House Building.
SWATOW—Yong An Across Street, No. 3,
G. E. HUYGEN,
Canton.

DANCING

PALACE HOTEL.

BY kind permission of Capt. C. S. BENNING R.N., D.S.O., The Popular JAZZ QUARTET of
H.M.S. Titania
will play at the above Hotel on
SATURDAY, 2nd, Dancing 9 P.M. (1857)

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 6th December, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 6th December, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1922. (1855)

MADAME CRAWFORD,
EXPERT MASSEUSE,
HAIR MASSAGE.

FIRST FLOOR, 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OVER BANK OF EAST ASIA. (1860)

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leprosy, Leticosia, Patches, Marks, Eruptions, Eczema, etc., in Four Weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post are requested to write, Rs. 7 to 8 (\$3.50) Per Week. Full particulars Free under cover. "SHI" WORKS, Beadon Square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). (1439)

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

1st TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st, at 9.15 P.M.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENT.

ROUNDS CONTEST FOR THE WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP AND "DAILY PRESS" BELT:

Stoker P. O. MORAN, A. B. DIXON,

H.M.S. Hawkins, H.M.S. Gales,

also

10 ROUNDS LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST:

Pte. FITZ, A. B. SHERMAN,

The King's Rgt., H.M.R. Despatch,

10 ROUNDS WELTERWEIGHT CONTEST:

Leading Stoker VICTOR, Sgt. THIR,

H.M.S. Durban, R.G.A.

AND 3 SIX-ROUNDS CONTESTS.

BOOKING AT MOTTOURIES:

Members—November 28th.

General Public—from November 29th.

USUAL PRICES.

NEXT TOURNAMENTS:

SATURDAYS, December 23rd and January 27th

at the

THEATRE ROYAL. (1916)

THE CORONET.

FRIDAY.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THURSDAY TO SATURDAY.

THE OLD SWIMMIN' HOLE.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, commencing at 2.45 P.M.
The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Members are advised that they must show their Gymkhana Season tickets to obtain admission to the Members Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 3 non-members to the enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$3 each up to Friday, December 1st.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

ANGLO-CHINESE EDUCATION TRUST CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am in a position to make a First Return to the Shareholders of \$19.50 per share. Share Certificates should be presented at the Office of Messrs. LINSTRAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings for endorsement between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon when the amount due will be paid.
A further small return will be made when the assets are fully realised.
H. GREENWOOD,
Liquidator. (1842)

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement days for the year, 1922:—

THURSDAY	25th January.
MONDAY	26th February.
TUESDAY	27th March.
THURSDAY	28th April.
MONDAY	28th May.
TUESDAY	28th June.
FRIDAY	27th July.
MONDAY	27th August.
THURSDAY	27th September.
FRIDAY	26th October.
TUESDAY	27th November.
THURSDAY	29th December.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. (1846)

Re "SUI AN" PIRACY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is the intention of us the Underigned THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED to prefer in due course a claim against the Chinese Government through the proper British Authority for the losses sustained by us in connection with the Piracy which took place on the above Ship on the 19th November, 1922, and we shall therefore be prepared to receive and put forward with our above mentioned claims (which should be made out in detail) by any persons who were on board the above Ship when the said Piracy took place and who may desire us to do so.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1922.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary. (1848)

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

SEND 13/- and we will mail you regularly every week for 52 weeks a copy of any British Weekly Newspaper, such as: Lloyd's, People, Tit Bits, Pearson's, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on our Big List mailed free. A different paper sent weekly, or the same publication for 52 weeks. 13/- pays for a year's subscription, including postage. Most unique and up-to-date service, greatly appreciated by members throughout the Empire. HJ

Send 13/- to-day to
PERIODICAL POSTING CO.,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND. (1781)

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 5th DECEMBER, 1922, at 2.30 A.M.,

at

H. M.'s NAVAL DOCK YARD.

Iron Tanks, Steel Tubes, Chain Cable, Cast

Iron, Galvanized Steel, Anchor, Weights, Cable

Drums, Oil Lead, Steel Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue.

Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, 4th

DECEMBER, 1922.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty,

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1922. (1841)

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and

is everyone's delight. To send a Few

NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home

Place Your Orders with

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

and they do the rest.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COME EARLY.

(1458)

INTIMATIONS

November, 1922.

DEAR MADAM,

We have just received a large Assortment of DAY and EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WINTER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR COATS, at Reasonable Prices.

We shall be pleased to show them to you if you will kindly call.

Thanking you for past favours and soliciting a continuance of same.

(Yours faithfully,

MADAME FLINT

37, Queen's Road Central. (1708)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND YOKOHAMA.

THE S.S. "GABRIEL PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 30th November, 1922, at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st December will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNISS (FAB EAST) LTD.,

St. George's Building,

Telephone: Central 3195.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1922. (1823)

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd Dec., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 2nd Dec., 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1922. (1833)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "NELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holsa Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the above storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Dec., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 19th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. (1850)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK,

SAILED 28th SEPTEMBER, 1922.

THE Steamship

"WOODFIELD" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th December, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 13th December, 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th December, 1922, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1922. (1852)

INTIMATION

Burnett's

celebrated

London Dry Gin

Unique in Character and Flavour.

Quality Unequaled.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE EXCELLENCE TO A COCKTAIL.

Blends Excellently with Watson's Stone Ginger Beer.

SOLE AGENTS.—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL-616.

DEATH.

GURRAY.—Died at sea on board the s.s. Nagasaki Maru, on the 27th inst., RAPHAEL ARON GURRAY, late Exchange Broker, Hongkong. (1851)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late FLORENCE MARIA FRANCO gratefully thank the many friends who sent floral tributes and expressions of condolence in their recent bereavement, also those who so kindly attended the funeral. (1854)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1st, 1922.

INTRIGUE IN THE GUISE OF HONESTY.

We observe that the President of the Supreme Court at Peking, who is visiting London, has intimated his intention, on his return, of urging the Government to establish a publicity department to be charged "with making the actual condition of China known to the Western peoples in their own languages." When we consider what is happening in Government circles in Peking at the present time we should think that the less that is known of it abroad the higher the prestige of China is likely to stand. But we have no doubt that the foreign news agencies are keeping the people of Europe and America well informed of "the actual condition of China," and that it is being very generally realised that the Government of China is very unlike the impressions conveyed of it in the glowing speeches of Dr. WILLINGTON KOO and Mr. ALVARO SZA in the international conferences of recent years in Europe and at Washington. Indeed, Dr. WILLINGTON KOO's experiences during his brief tenure of the office of Foreign Minister must have considerably modified his own views concerning the conditions in China. He himself, together with the late Prime Minister, and the Minister of Finance, stands at the present moment impeached by the House of

Representatives for an official act in connection with the revision of an Austrian Loan contract, thus, inferentially associating him with the allegations of corruption that have been made against the Minister of Finance, who was arrested by a most amazing procedure which has been briefly reported in the cables from Peking and is set forth in greater detail in another part of our issue to-day. The explanations which have been published—even before the impeachment of the Ministers by the Parliament—make it clear that the allegations of corruption against the Minister of Finance are baseless. It appears from the cables the late Prime Minister and Foreign Minister are impeached merely on the ground that their signatures are attached to the revised contract. When the history of the contract is read it will be seen how weak is the basis on which the whole of these amazing proceedings rests. In short, what has been done is that an old contract has been revised by the Ministry of Finance in a manner that saves the Chinese Government a sum reckoned at £1,690,000.

With regard to Dr. WILLINGTON KOO's alleged participation in the negotiations, it is officially stated that the Foreign Office came into the matter when asked by the Ministry of Finance whether it would be justified in accepting evidence of the Italian Foreign Minister, to which the Chinese Minister at Rome had certified, so that the Ministry of Finance could proceed with its plans of revising the contract which was to be submitted to the Cabinet. The evidence in question contained a dispatch which the Foreign Office had received from Rome. Dr. WILLINGTON KOO replied that inasmuch as a settlement of this long-outstanding question would reduce China's foreign indebtedness and improve her credit abroad, the Ministry of Finance did not need telegraphic confirmation. The Waichiaoou took no further part in the matter. Yet the Minister of Foreign Affairs is solemnly impeached by Parliament! The entire Cabinet—one of the most promising the Republic has had—has resigned and a new one has been already constituted. Political intrigue has evidently been at the bottom of it all.

Not the least interesting feature of the whole amazing business is the intervention of General Wu Pui Fu, who appears to have lectured the PRESIDENT on the illegality of the action he took in the matter of the arrest of the Finance Minister, and insisted that "there must be a legal charge, and the legal procedure must be followed regardless of party interests and sympathies." "Justice must be done," he adds, "and your Excellency must see that it is done, and when the facts are made clear, your Excellency must send out a circular telegram explaining the whole of the details from beginning to end. I consider this essential, both from a legal standpoint and in order to preserve the President's honour." This makes clear the fact that it is not the nominal Chief Executive who is the Autocrat of China. China has now another Cabinet, and this incident may lead to the Republic having a new President very soon. It is manifestly in the highest degree desirable that the allegations made against the late Ministers should be investigated by a competent tribunal, for until they are completely exonerated the accusation that they have done something incompatible with the honour and integrity of Ministers is certain to remain in many minds. It is equally important that the public should know also the nature and the extent of the information on which the accusations have been made. The disclosures made before such a Tribunal should greatly contribute to the spread of that political education of which the country stands so greatly in need.

Booking opens this morning for the A.D.C.'s performances of "The Tempest."

To-day is the seventy-eighth birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

A bicycle painted black was stolen on Wednesday from No. 55, Nathan Road. The cycle belongs to Mr. Reynolds, who was inside the house at the time. The machine was left standing by the street door.

There will be a Cinematograph Performance at the Helena May Institute to-day (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. It has been specially arranged for the children of members of the Institute and their friends. Charge for admission will be 20 cents each person. Will all members desiring to kindly inform the Matron beforehand?—ADVT.

Among those who left by the *Empress of Russia* yesterday were Dr. J. M. Noble, who is returning to the United States, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Bevington, who are proceeding to Vancouver where, we understand, they contemplate settling. Mr. Bevington has been for many years with Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The master of a Hongkong fishing junk has reported that his vessel was pirated on the night of November 24th in Pinghoi Bay, which is not far from Shanmei, a hot-bed of pirates. The pirates are said to have numbered 13 and were armed with rifles and revolvers. They boarded the junk from another vessel, and took away fishing nets and lines as well as money and jewellery. The loot has been valued at \$1,194. The pirates made off in the direction of Kip Shek.

The news of the death of Mr. R. A. Gubbay, while on the voyage from England to Hongkong, has been received in the Colony with deep regret. His tall, spruce figure had been familiar in the local Rialto for something like forty years. He started in business in the Colony in 1883 as a sharebroker, but in 1908 he confined himself to the business of an exchange broker. Mr. Gubbay left the Colony in May last on a visit to England for the benefit of his health which had not been good for some considerable time previously. Whilst at home he was taken seriously ill, but recovered sufficiently to warrant him in leaving for Hongkong. He was accompanied by a nurse and a cousin, a brother of Mr. David Gubbay, of Hongkong. During the voyage he became worse, and succumbed before reaching Penang. Mr. Gubbay was 73 years of age, though he did not look his age. He was regarded as a most genial companion and was noted also for his unostentatious kindness and generosity. Mr. Gubbay leaves a widow, son and brother in Calcutta, and a large number of friends in Hongkong to mourn his death.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

NEW CABINET APPOINTED.

PEKING, November 29th.
A mandate issued to-night accepts the resignations of the Wang Chung Hui Cabinet and announces the following appointments:

Wang Tai Hsieh, Acting Premier and Minister of Finance.

Kao Ling Wei, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Shih Ying, Minister of Justice.

Sung Yun Yi, Minister of Education.

Li Kun Yuan, Minister of Commerce.

Li Ting Hsin, Minister of the Navy.

Chang Shou Tseng, Minister of War.

Kuo Eng Hung, Minister of Communications.

NEW CABINET'S APPEAL FOR PROVINCIAL SUPPORT.

PEKING, November 30th.

Wang Tai Hsieh assumed office this morning, most of the new Cabinet members being present. The Cabinet will hold its first meeting this afternoon when a circular telegram, announcing the formation of the new Cabinet, will be drafted, embodying an appeal for the support of the provinces. Wang Tai Hsieh was summoned to the Presidency at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, but only agreed to form a Cabinet at four o'clock; after which the mandates were immediately drafted.

"LO WEN KAN RELIEVED OF OFFICE."

PEKING, November 30th.

The mandate relieving Lo Wen Kan of office was differently worded from the others, saving merely "Lo Wen Kan is hereby relieved of office."

CHINA'S FIVE PER CENT. CUSTOMS TARIFF.

JAPAN FORMALLY APPROVES.

PEKING, November 30th.

The Japanese Legation yesterday notified the Waichiaoou (Chinese Foreign Office) of its approval of the effective five per cent. customs tariff, in accordance with the rates fixed by the Shanghai Commission; thus, Italy is the only country withholding consent.

SIR R. MACLEAY ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH GROUP IN CHINA CONSORTIUM.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.)MORE TROUBLE IN THE
NEAR EAST.
SIMULTANEOUS REVOLT IN THREE
PLACES.

LONDON, November 29th.

There are signs that trouble is brewing in West Thrace, though the Turkish reports, indicating a simultaneous revolt in three places, are, up to the present, largely discredited. On the other hand, the fact that the new Orient express has been derailed between Adrianople and Luleburgaz, points to serious disturbances.

VICTORIOUS MARCH OF THE
INSURGENTS.

LATER.

The situation in West Thrace is graver, and the insurgents are said to be masters of the situation.

An armed band of 5,000, with machine-guns, is moving southwards to Dedea-gatch. The insurgents are demanding a plebiscite.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE
ARRIVAL OF RUSSIANS STIFFENS
TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

LAUSANNE, November 29th.

It is noteworthy that M. Venizelos is absent from the Conference to-day.

The attitude of the Turks has stiffened since the arrival of the Russians, but it is understood that the Allies have decided to adhere to their decision to admit the Russians only to discussions on questions in which they are directly interested.

AEGEAN ISLANDS REPORT
ADOPTED.

The First Commission, after a long debate, adopted the report of the Sub-Commission, providing for the partial demilitarisation of the Southern Aegean Islands; the Turks making a reservation in favour of a more complete demilitarisation.

The question of the four Northern Islands will be discussed along with the whole question of the Straits.

THE ANGLO-GREEK POSITION.
DISCUSSION BY BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Cabinet this morning, it is understood, discussed the position created by the Greek executions.

The British Minister Mr. Lindley, will call at Lausanne en route to London from Athens to see Lord Curzon.

The British view is that the Greek Government's barbarous action will tremendously lower Greek prestige at Lausanne and all over the world, but it is declared it will not interfere with the inter-Allied decisions already taken at the peace conference.

FRENCH MINISTER NOT TO BE
RECALLED.

PARIS, November 29th.

It is stated that the French Government will not recall the French Minister at Athens.

BRITISH LEGATION TO BE ADMINIS-
TERED BY FIRST SECRETARY.

ATHENS, November 29th.

The First Secretary of the British Legation remains to carry on administrative work. The newspapers state that the head of the British Naval Mission is departing. He is leaving a deputy.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

SHIP SUBSIDY MUST BE VOTED
ANNUALLY.

LONDON, November 29th.

It is reported from Washington that the House of Representatives, before passing the Ship Subsidy Bill amended it so that the amount for subsidy purposes must be voted annually.

DEMOCRATS DELAY LEGISLATION
IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.

Doubt is expressed as to whether the Senate will be able to pass the Ship Subsidy Bill, before the adjournment on Dec. 3rd, owing to the persistent continuation of the Democrat filibuster against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

PASSES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Ship Subsidy Bill by 298 votes to 184.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has called a meeting on Monday to begin the consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill, which will probably be presented to the Senate at an early date.

NEW POLITICAL BLOC PARTY
FORMING.

It is believed there is a possibility of the formation of a new political bloc party. This is indicated by the announcement of a progressive conference, to be held on December 1st, which will be attended by 13 Senators and 28 Representatives. The conference has been convened by Senator La Follette and a Republican member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Huddleston.

"SOCONY" OIL RIGHTS IN
PALESTINE.U.S. STATE-DEPARTMENT DENIES.
MAKING SPECIAL EFFORTS.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.

The State Department denies the report that it made special efforts to aid the Standard Oil Company to obtain oil rights in Palestine.

The State Department declares that the only action it took concerns the Mandate Notes, requesting equal opportunities in the mandated territories; while, regarding Palestine, it only gave such help as would be given to any American citizens, in order to secure British recognition of the company's legal rights.

ALLIED PREMIERS TO
CONFER.PRELIMINARY TO BRUSSELS
CONFERENCE.

PARIS, November 29th.

It is reported that both Premier Mussolini (Italy) and Premier Poincare (France) are willing to go to London next week, with the object of conferring with Mr. Bonar Law, as a preliminary to the Brussels Conference.

BELGIAN PREMIER TO PARTI-
CIPATE.

LATER.

It is expected that the Belgian Premier will also attend the projected meeting of Allied Premiers, to be held in London.

WORK FOR BRITISH
UNEMPLOYED.

NEW GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS.

LONDON, November 29th.

It is understood that the Government has decided to introduce a new Trade Facilities Bill, under which £50,000,000 will be available for guarantees covering large schemes to provide work. It is also proposed to extend the exports credits scheme.

AMERICA'S BASIC
INDUSTRIES.SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES
INDICATED.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.

The monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board states that, during the past month, there have been substantial increases in the productive activity of basic industries, with the largest mill consumption of cotton for the last two years. The woolen and silk mills are approaching their full capacity, and employment has increased, mainly through increased hours of labour. The prices realised for farm products and clothing are the highest of the year.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS
RESIGNATION.MAYOR OF DETROIT TO FILL
UNEXPIRED TERM.

LANSING (MICHIGAN), Nov. 29th.

Mr. James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, has been appointed to fill ex-Senator Newberry's unexpired term in the United States Senate. It will be recalled that ex-Senator Newberry resigned on November 19th, on the ground that the defeat of his Republican colleague, in the recent election, would make his continued service futile, as he would be "continually hampered by partisan political persecution."

EX-KING CONSTANTINE
HELD PRISONER.

CONTINUED IN BELGRADE PALACE.

PARIS, November 29th.

It is reported from Belgrade that the King of Greece energetically tried to prevent the Greek executions. He afterwards expressed a desire to leave the country, but the Government took steps to prevent him leaving the palace where he had sought refuge and in which he is now a prisoner.

LONDON EXCHANGE
QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, November 29th.

French francs closed at 65.40 and Belgian at 70.85. The closing quotation for German marks was 36,500 to £1.

EARLIER CABLES.

STEAMER CHARTER APPEAL
DISMISSED.

HOUSE OF LORDS DECISION.

LONDON, November 29th.

The House of Lords by a majority have dismissed the appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal reversing the order of Mr. Justice McCardie affirming the award of the umpire in arbitration that the charterers of the steamers *Ambatidos* and *Panaghis*, from Java and from Macassar respectively, bound for Rotterdam, must pay the owners £43,500 demurrage for detention due to a strike of dockers at Rotterdam in 1920.

The Lords agreed to the Court of Appeal's view that the charterers were not liable because the detention was due to causes over which they had no control.

WATERSIDE FIRE AT
MARSEILLES.P. & O. LINER "KHYBER"
DAMAGED.

MARSEILLES, November 29th.

A fire which broke out in a shed destroyed 4,000 bags of copra and considerably damaged the P. & O. liner *Khyber*. The damage to merchandise alone is estimated to exceed 600,000 francs.

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.
THEIR RELATIVE STRENGTH.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the House of Commons, asked to state the present relative strength of Britain, the United States and Japan in capital ships, Mr. Eyre Monsell replied that there were twenty-three, twenty-six, and fifteen, respectively, of which one, eight, and five, respectively, were due to be scrapped.

The United States have fifteen capital ships in course of completion, of which, under the agreement, only two can be completed as battleships, and two will be allocated as aircraft carriers.

The figures as regards Japan are four, two, and two, respectively. It is understood that no further progress is being made with ships building in the United States and Japan which are due to be scrapped.

GREAT BRITAIN KEEPS FAITH.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Eyre Monsell, replying to Lord Curzon, stated that under the Washington Treaty eight British capital ships had already been delivered to shipbreaking firms, six more had been rendered incapable of warlike service, and two more would be similarly dealt with by Dec. 31st.

He pointed out that "until all the Powers had ratified—which France and Italy hitherto had not done—none were bound to dispose of their vessels."

Mr. Monsell disagreed with a suggestion that his answer disclosed the serious fact that we had scrapped every ship except the *Lion*, while other nations had done nothing.

He said he thought it right that Britain should give the lead in good faith and demonstrate, her intention to carry out the Treaty. He undertook, however, not to deal with further ships until other countries had acted.

GERMAN REPARATIONS
PROBLEM.

UNEASINESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 29th.

The uneasiness caused in London by the deliberations at the Elysee, which were continued yesterday, has not been allayed by the French official description of the Paris newspapers' statements about the conference as inaccurate.

FRENCH PRESS ACCOUNT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, November 29th.

The *Petit Parisien* to-day publishes an account of the proceedings at the reparations conference and says they were under the direction of Marshal Foch, and were merely confined to discussions. No decisions are likely at present.

The conversations turned on the measures France may recommend to the Allies as regards Germany when the moratorium comes up for examination.

The meeting took cognisance of Marshal Foch's report as regards a possible occupation of the Ruhr, also the economic proposals submitted by the engineering expert M. Coste.

It was decided that the latter required further thrashing out. The paper declares that France would not dream of taking the least step without previously consulting the Allies, either at Brussels or elsewhere.

SUGAR TRANSPORT.

JAVA INQUIRING FOR TONNAGE.

LONDON, November 29th.

Inquiries are being made in the freight markets for tonnage to transport the new sugar crop from Java to Europe.

Merchants yesterday indicated a rate of 29/8 per ton for loading in January, but as the East and Far East do not appear over-supplied with tonnage, they were of opinion that it is doubtful if transport will be forthcoming on those terms.

RECOGNITION OF THE
SOVIET.PLAIN STATEMENT BY BRITISH
PREMIER.

LONDON, November 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Commander Wedgwood, said the main conditions, specified upon which the Government were prepared to recognise the Soviet Government, were recognition of the debt, restitution of property, effective compensation and cessation of political propaganda.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LOCAL TEAM'S POOR SHOWING.

QUENSTOWN, November 29th.

In the two days' match, the North Eastern eleven made fifty-three in the first innings, Kennedy taking six of their wickets for eight runs, and the M.C.C. had replied with ninety for two wickets when rain fell and stumps had to be drawn.

HOLLAND'S CONSTITUTION.

REVISION MEASURES PASSED.

THE HAGUE, November 29th.

The First Chamber has passed a series of measures dealing with the revision of the Constitution of the Kingdom.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING
DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the Thanksgiving Proclamation issued recently by the President of the United States:—
"In the beginning of our country, the custom was established by the devout fathers of observing annually a day of thanksgiving for the bounties and protection which divine Providence had extended throughout the year. It is come to be perhaps the most characteristic of our national observances and as the season approaches for its annual recurrence, it is fitting formally to direct attention to this ancient institution of our people and to call upon them again to unite in its appropriate celebration."

"The year which now approaches its end is marked in the experience of our nation by a complexity of trials and triumphs of difficulties and of achievements which we must regard as our inevitable portion in such an epoch as that through which all mankind is moving. As we survey the experience of the passing twelve months, we shall find that our people presents very much to justify its nation-wide and most sincere testimony of gratitude for the bounty which has been bestowed upon us. Through we have lived on the shadow of the hard consequences of great conflict our country has been able to maintain peace and to contribute toward the maintenance and perpetuation of peace in the world. We have seen the race of mankind making gratifying progress on the way to permanent peace toward order and restored confidence in its high destiny."

"For the divine guidance which has enabled us in growing fraternity with other peoples to attain so much of progress, for the bounteous yield which has come to us from the resources of our soil and our industry, we owe our tribute of gratitude and with it our acknowledgment of the duty and obligation to our own people and to the unfortunate suffering and distressed of other lands. Let us in all humility acknowledge how great is our debt to the Providence which has generously dealt with us and give devout assurance of unselfish purpose to play a helpful and ennobling part in humane advancement in ties much to be desired that in rendering homage for the blessings which have come to us we should earnestly testify our continued and increasing aim to make our own great fortune a means of helping and serving as best we can the cause of all humanity."

"Now, therefore, I Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do designate Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, as a day of thanksgiving, supplication and devotion. I recommend that the people gather and render thanks to God for the bounties they have enjoyed and to petition that they may be continued in the year before us."

WILL COLOMBO GO "DRY."

VIGOROUS TEMPERANCE
CAMPAIGN.

The *Madras Mail's* Colombo correspondent telegraphs:—The possibility that Colombo will go dry is suggested by the vigorous temperance campaign being conducted in Colombo at present. Five of the city wards are shortly taking part in a local option poll and with the reduced percentage, namely, 60 per cent, required to ensure the closing of taverns it is not improbable that prohibition will be applied to those wards. As one ward has already closed its taverns that would mean that practically three-fourths of Colombo would become dry.

KU-KLUX-KLAN OUTRAGES.

URGENT APPEALS FOR PROTE-
TION.

NEW YORK, November 29th.

Urgent appeals are being made to the Government to employ the authority of the Federal Courts to disband the Ku-Klux-Klan, who, according to Senator Walsh, have conducted no fewer than five hundred tar and feather parties, and "whipping boys," besides homicides and other crimes, in Texas alone, during the past eighteen months.

A PARLIAMENTARY
VACANCY.CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE
ADOPTED.

LONDON, November 29th.

Colonel Leslie Wilson has been adopted as Conservative candidate for South Portsmouth in succession to Major Capper, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF
DOMINIONS.

LONDON, November 29th.

Colonel Izalzo Wilson announces that telegrams of invitation will be despatched to this effect from Mr. Bonar Law for the Dominions Economic Conference in London early in the New Year.

THE IRISH BILLS.

FIRST READING PASSED BY
HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, November 29th.

The Irish Bills have unanimously passed their first reading in the House of Commons, and their first reading in the House of Lords.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN
SHANGHAI.EMPLOYERS IMPROVING THE
GENERAL STANDARD.

An address by Mr. Sherwood Eddy on World labour unrest, and speeches by leading representatives of industry in Shanghai formed the subject of an interesting and well attended meeting at the General Chamber of Commerce rooms last week. Mr. E. F. Mackay presided, and was supported by Mr. C. W. Bewick, representing the Cotton Mill-owners' Association, and Mr. Rose, representing the Employers Federation.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who has travelled very extensively during and since the war, discussed at some length labour unrest universally prevalent, and methods of dealing with the problem. He frankly confessed inability to speak with any authority on conditions in China, but suggested that foreign employment should give a lead by adopting three guiding principles: no employment of children under 12 years of age, one day's rest in seven, and reasonably security of life and health.

Mr. C. Sawin speaking on behalf of the Cotton Mill-owners' Association, assured Mr. Eddy that employers were endeavouring to deal with their Chinese workers in a sympathetic spirit. Employers would welcome the abolition of child labour, he said, since it meant bad work, poor production and depreciation of valuable machinery, and this apart from their natural dislike of seeing young children in the factories when they ought to be at school. During the past 20 years various methods of keeping children out of the mills had been adopted, without success.

PARENTS' APPREHENSION OF FACTORIES.

Prohibitive legislation seemed to offer the only solution. It would be necessary also to spread propaganda among the parents, who were at present firmly of the opinion that their children were much better fed and cared for while they were in the mill, and they also thus avoided the risk of having their children stolen, always a haunting fear among the Chinese. Mr. Bewick went on to mention welfare work at the Yangtszepoo special centre, with its school and hospital. With regard to the weekly day of rest, he corrected an impression that the mill workers were held reluctantly to their tasks without a break, saying that the people took fairly frequent holidays and when at work, took care that they did not "overdo it." As to working conditions, very large sums of money had been spent on making the factories light and sanitary and providing adequate sanitary accommodation, but it was very difficult to get the Chinese themselves to appreciate these efforts. The people they were trying to help showed absolutely no regard for their employers' property, nor would they observe the simplest rules of sanitation. Experience had been similarly disheartening in the matter of housing accommodation, many of the homes provided being allowed to get into a filthy state, often overcrowded with lodgers who were not employed at the company.

With regard to safety devices, there were fewer accidents here in proportion to the number of workers than at home. Foreign millowners had increased wages commensurate with the increased cost of living, and had made it possible for intelligent and diligent workers greatly to increase their own earning capacity. Some employers had also established superannuation funds, greatly appreciated now that the people were beginning to understand them. It was hoped by patience and goodwill to accomplish much more, but progress was by no means easy with workers so unfortunately backward in education.

Mr. ARCHIBALD ROSE, of the British-American Tobacco Co., speaking on behalf of the Employers' Federation, dealt with general industrial conditions, and went on to refer to the recent epidemic of strikes. There was some difference of opinion among employers, he said, as to the desirability of recognizing any form of workers' Union. They were nervous of such unions, partly because they had been used so largely merely to stir up political and industrial unrest. But he thought they must remember the special conditions existing in China. The growth of large industrial centres had disturbed the fabric of Chinese social life by removing large numbers of men and women from their villages and their families. They had thus lost the mutual support, and the discipline and restraint of their old life. Some means must be found of creating a new support, a new discipline and a new sense of responsibility for the number of employers were trying the experiment of founding social clubs for each factory. They were anxious to do everything in their power to improve the condition of their workers and to consider carefully any suggestion as to the way in which their happiness and prosperity can be improved. One had only to look at the faces and general appearance of the workers to know that they were as happy, as healthy, and as prosperous as any community in China, and he thought their conditions of labour could safely bear comparison with those of the more developed industrial countries.

Mr. OKADA, of the Nagai Water Co., by request described the welfare work conducted in connection with his company's mills, the programme including elementary education, a hospital, housing, and various recreations, such as cinema and field sports. As showing the difficulty of keeping very young children out of the factories, he mentioned that they had had to resort to a standard measurement, and all who came below it were not admitted to work.

STRIKES AND UNIONS.

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George Gadd won the British Professional Golf Championship easily from Fred Leach last month by 5 and 4.

FOREIGN LABOUR AT
SHANGHAI.RUSSIANS AND POLES BEING TRIED
IN PLACE OF CHINESE.

MORE WORK DONE AND BETTER.

A very interesting experiment is being tried by Messrs. G. N. Marshall & Co. of Shanghai, in the employment of Polish refugees to work on some of their cargo, instead of the usual Chinese coolies. In the course of conversation with a representative of the *F.C. Daily News*, Mr. Marshall said that he had a number of Poles and Russians working for his firm doing all kinds of work from mechanics to stoveries, but they are not employed on a charitable basis. "I want to have it distinctly understood," he said, "that this is a business deal pure and simple. It is an experiment to endeavour to show the Chinese labourer the inefficiency of his work and I believe that it will succeed. Certainly the white men that we have working for us now are infinitely more satisfactory than the average Chinese. These men have the ordinary white man's love of work and demand for an outlet of their energy and they simply can't go to sleep alongside the job as our Chinese friends are so apt to do. There is without doubt an instinct in a white man to get done with a job that is put in front of him, but this spirit is very hard to instill into the Chinese coolie."

"These refugees are willing to work and to work hard. They do what you tell them to do and they do it how and when you tell them. They don't try to wear you down by passive resistance, but just go into the job and get through with it."

"The labour situation in Shanghai is unsatisfactory," Mr. Marshall went on. "The Chinese coolie does not understand that his increasing demands for increased pay can only be realized when he himself understands that to get more he must give more."

"When it is shown to him that he can be replaced by white men on an economical basis he will perhaps begin to understand that his mission in life is not only to ask for more pay, but also to work a little harder to get it. At present he does not understand that the old days in China are gone and he has not started to make an effort to keep pace with modern conditions."

"You can give the Chinese carpenter modern tools with which, if he will try, he can do more accurate and faster work, but he will not try, and some foreigners are foolish enough to tell me that a Chinese carpenter can do more with his primitive tools than he could with modern tools. That is not true; it is simply that the Chinese will not try to use the modern tools until driven to it. The Russian carpenter uses modern tools, does their work accurately and quickly and doesn't spend 75 per cent. of their time trying to face up a rotten plane with a grindstone."

"It has now come to the pitch when I have found that for certain classes of work we can pay a white man a wage that he can live on and get work done quicker and cheaper than we can with Chinese."

"This is not true in all work; but in the class of labour that we employ for the most part it would be to substitute white labour, as we use able bodied men and skilled labourers."

"The papers are full of accounts of strikes, and workers feel that they can get anything they demand without making any effort to earn the additional wage they are asking. Under existing conditions the white labour available in Shanghai or that which would come to Shanghai if opportunity offered could be so organized and housed as to make a serious opposition to Chinese labour. Not in all lines, but in the line where real workers are required and paid for."

DEPRECIATED CANTON BANK
NOTES.A SURTAX OF 50% ON ALL GOVERN-
MENT DUES.

The *Canton Times* says:—By a special proclamation of the Bureau of Finance of Kwangtung, a surtax of 50 per cent. will be added to all payments of taxes and other public dues beginning December 1st when paid in Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes. The charge of a surtax of 50 per cent. has been prompted by the present depreciation of banknotes, their present worth being something like 45 per cent. of face value. Due to the same reason, a surtax of 20 per cent. was ordered some months ago, but this measure did not improve the situation any, and the additional 30 per cent. followed. The Canton Government now receives about \$2,000,000 monthly from various sources. By this addition, \$3,000,000 may be received. The Government, to lessen the circulation of notes on the market, intends to destroy \$1,000,000 in notes every month.

Another scheme to lessen and withdraw the depreciated notes suggested, but not yet put into practice, is the issue of petty premium bonds of one dollar denomination selling at one dollar notes each. The number of bonds will be five million, the holder of the winning number of the first prize upon drawing will receive \$100,000. Other lesser prizes will be paid according to a schedule to be fixed. The Canton Government will put up \$250,000 cash in silver for prizes for every million bonds sold. Even the unlucky numbers, upon maturity, may redeem their bonds at 75 per cent. of face value.

A Chinese was arrested on the Praya on Wednesday for having 200 rounds of ammunition in his possession. At the Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. Lindsell ordered him to be sent to prison for six months. The Police proved two previous convictions against him, for smuggling cigarettes into the Colony.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains
world-wide identical quality.For
That
BAD COLD

You Must Take PEPS

THERE is no quicker or better way of
throwing off a sudden cold or a chill, than
by dissolving one or two Peps tablets in your
mouth. This kills the cold germs.These germs are never so active and mischievous as
in damp, cold weather. They infect the very air we
breathe, and, fastening on to the delicate lining membrane
of the throat and breathing passages, they multiply
rapidly, causing irritation, soreness and inflammation.The greater peril is that unless Peps are taken promptly,
the germs may work their way along the windpipe into the
lungs, sowing the seeds of bronchitis, influenza,
pneumonia or other dreaded lung trouble.

Destroy All Germs.

As a Peps tablet dissolves, powerful medicinal
and germicidal fumes are given off. This curative
PEPS medicine instantly circulates with the breath
through all the air-passages to the lungs. Under
its influence all sore inflamed membrane is soothed,
healed and strengthened; hard phlegm is loosened
and expelled; breathing is made easy, and that
choked-up sensation disappears.By their swift direct action Peps speedily overcome
the worst cough, cold or chill, and they ward off more
serious throat, chest and lung perils. Unlike ordinary
'cold cures,' and common lozenges, Peps are guaranteed
free from harmful drugs and throat-irritating chemicals.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, January to June
1922. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
HAROLD RAMSAY.)

Paris, October 29th.

Three-piece costumes are more fashion-
able than ever this Winter. One or two
of the bigger houses are showing hardly
anything else. Curious mixtures of materials
appear in the make-up of these three-
piece costumes. Fur is associated with crepe
Georgette, so that it is not at all unusual
to see a skirt of black crepe allied to
a bodice of white or champagne-coloured
crepe Georgette. The short coat which
forms the third quantity of this three-piece
composite is in fur to match the skirt, and
is cut just long enough to reach to the
top of this. Sometimes these coats are a
little full and are caught in with a belt,
or else they fit like the hips and are
caught in with a deep waist-band. They
all button over on the left side a la Russ,
and throw back smartly, so that the bodice
underneath can be seen and add its note of
lightness and freshness to the ensemble.Mole fur is another popular medium for
such dresses. Mixed with a crepe-de-Chine
top in the same shade that is cut with a flat
bodice, short sleeves and a rounded neck, a
charming effect can be obtained. The Rus-
sian Cossack coat style is enormously popu-
lar, and is used in the design of these three-
piece costumes, as with most other types of
dresses and coats this season. When made
of some cloth fabric, bands of fur border the
hem of the skirt, the collar and cuffs of the
coat and sometimes—but not always—pro-
vides what is needed in the way of this style
of dress—orange, flame, almond green and
the whole gamut of browns. In darker
tones, there are bottle green, tango and
burnt sienna.For skating, either out of door or on a
rink—such as the Palais de Glace—these
three-piece costumes are being worn a
great deal. As well as those fashioned of
a mixture of fur and some light fabric,
and those fashioned of cloth, there are others
which are ever so attractive, made of velvet,
with a soft silk crepe or nylon in a
bright shade figuring as the bodice. The
Cossack coat is naturally to the fore with
such a dress and the skirt is full, so as
to allow for plenty of free movement.In cloth, one of the most attractive
modest I have seen was in dull electric
blue velours de laine, with an exquisite
risky finish; the bodice was embroidered
Georgette to match and was embellished
in a key pattern with shiny strips of silver.
The coat was full and was caught in at
the waist with a deep band entirely covered
with a design of corn heads worked in
silver; the collar, cuffs and edge of the
coat were bordered with bands of silver
fox, and a small turban hat, designed to
wear with this costume, was in velvet the
same shade as the cloth of the costume,
plaited with strands of silver.As well as three-piece suits, coats and
skirts are being worn a great deal, especially
in the morning and on unofficial occasions.
The skirt of these is short and narrow to
look at, although extra width is often
introduced by means of a hidden pleat or
two. Sleeves are long and tight-fitting, as a
rule; in some instances, the tight-fitting note
prevails only as far as the elbow, the
remainder of the sleeve, finishing much
wider. With coats, a marked preference for the
silk sleeve, but this is not used much for
tailor-made. The silk sleeves are rather
wide all the way down, and from the elbow
they are completely slit on the inside so that
the arm is left bare and the remainder of the
sleeve hangs down. Extra beautiful linings
are usually chosen when it is intended to
introduce sleeves of this kind into a coat.But to return to tailored suits. The line
of the coat is straight, perhaps more so than
last season, and a new idea which can be
made to suit admirably the figure of women
inclined to be bulky about the hips is to
draw whatever fulness there is of the coat
into a deep band, which fits tightly low
down round the hips. A variation of this
I saw recently was a row of tiny vertical
tucks, which condensed the fulness of the
coat round the hips and the fulness of the
skirt into the straight line given to the
silhouette by the deep waist-band. Fur,
of course, can be made to take the place of
the band of cloth. Nearly all coats have a
high, straight collar that fits tightly round
the neck, and, whenever the purse of the
wearer will permit of it, this collar is in
fur, so, also, are the deep bands which add
a finish to the cuffs. When such a quantity
of fur as this would require is out of the
question, or when it is desired to create an
amusing and original effect, just strips and
motifs of fur are cut out and added here
and there on the collar, sleeves and round
the low waist-band. Or, if even this amount
of fur is out of the question, there are
dozens of imitations made of wool that
make a charming substitute. Also, big-but-
tons are called into play and are used
sparingly but with studied effect to add a
finish. Yet in this competition, chosen for
wool with black material and galahit in a
shade to tone for coloured ones. As with
the three-piece costumes, there is a marked
preference shown for the Russian coat that
fastens over slightly to one side. The coat
fastening straight down the middle is very
little seen these days, its place having been
taken for the time being by this new form.Another popular style is that of a
subdued tones of black and grey, brown and
beige, brown and green, or claret with
blue and green stripes. This is pleated
and is worn with a loose-fitting coat of
velvet to match the dominating shade of
the check chosen, made with a deep, be-
low effect, a round, turned-down collar, narrow
turned-back cuffs and, as a finish, a bind-
ing of varnished broad round the edge of
pleat, collar and cuffs. For a youthful
figure, this style is amusing, but to be
really smart, it requires the addition of a
good fur stole and a small hat in the same
shade as the velvet; otherwise, it can look
theatrical and common.While corsetry velvet replaces fur and
cloth bands on some of the hip-length coats
worn with tailored suits and three-piece
costumes, it turns over a deep collar, with
the skirt over the coat and is seen
behind slashes of the cloth made for breast
and hip pockets. This form of trimming is
ever so smart and not nearly as expensive as
the all-over fashionable fur. White leather is
also used a good deal, but the idea of white
corsetry velvet is far more up-to-date and
original.Lord Idington, who presided at a com-
ference of the National Savings Com-
mittee, stated that up to August last, last
over 80,120,000 certificates, with a cash
value of £259,144,004, had been sold. The
total withdrawals were £115,679,000.

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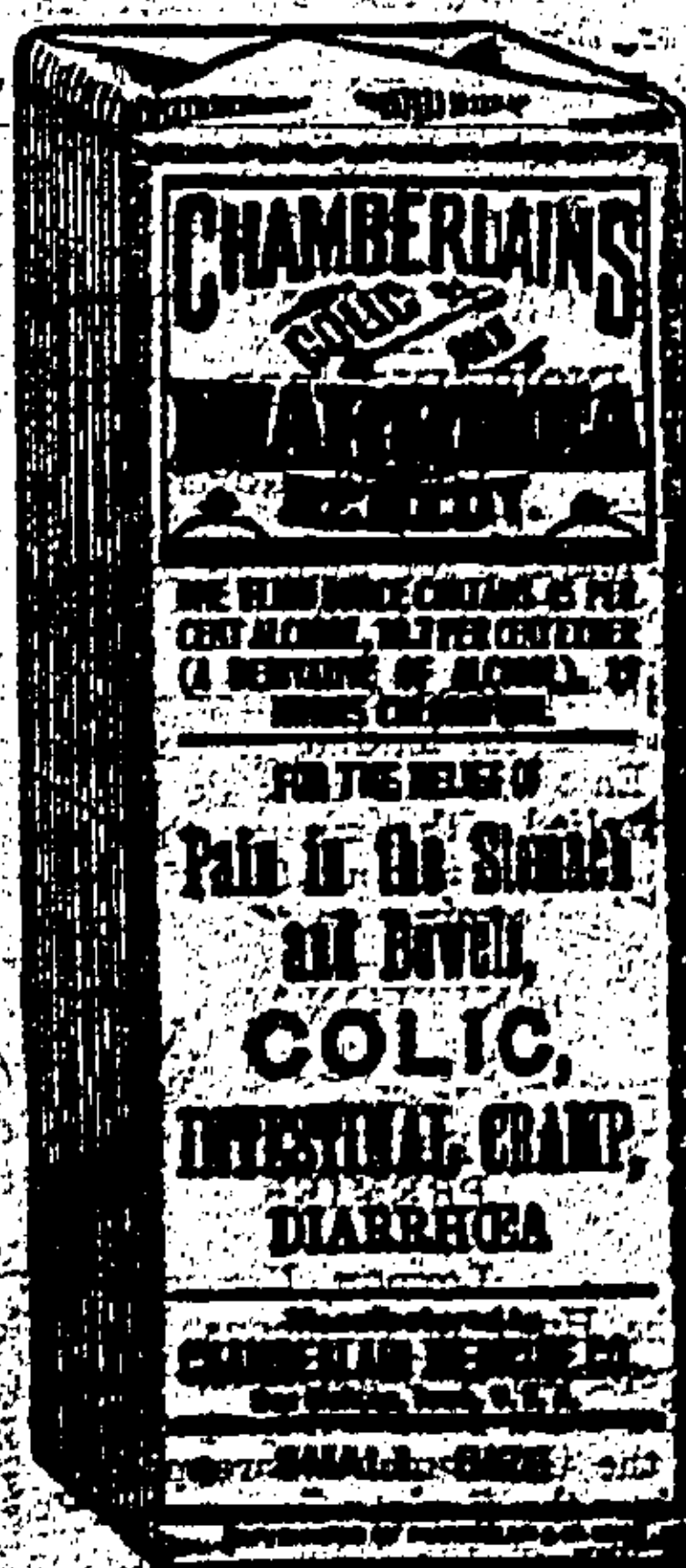
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SATURDAY,
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By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
As Their Officer, DUNDRELL STREET.THE Property consists of First ALL
THAT piece or parcel of ground situate
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and
registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A IN LAND LOT No. 3166 together with
the messuage erections or buildings thereon
now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and
Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear
of the said Section A of Land Lot No. 3166
being a scavenging lane. All of which prop-
erty is held for the residue of the term of 75 years
from the 15th day of May, 1915, created by the
Crown Lease thereof together with the
valuable machinery now situate in or upon the
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obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
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Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce,
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Fees, Hongkong, Stamps Duties, Signal
Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money,
Weights and Measures and other Com-
mercial Information.It is published at the Office of the "Hong
Kong Daily Press."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

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Peking	Soochow	Canton
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Peitsho	Nanking	Kowloon
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Taku	Kewkiang	Shanghai
Antung	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Nanning
Trade C'tres	Shanghai	Wuchow
Newchwang	Ichang	K. Chuanwa
Dairen	Chungking	Kachow
Port Arthur	Hankow	Hailow
Chaochow	Ningpo	Lanchow
Wenhaw	Wenchow	Mengto
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Penang	Malacca	Penang

HOLLAND-INDIA		
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Sourabaya	Sourabaya	Medan

East Coast of Sumatra		
Padang	Padang	Padang
Padang	Padang	Padang

OFFICERS OF COLT & RIVER STRAITS.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 29th.
Chenow, British str., 1,555 tons, Capt. D. Lewis, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese str., 5,643 tons, Capt. H. Nojiri, from Japan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

November 30th.

Meibell, British str., 1,100 tons, Capt. G. A. Flynn, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Amakura Maru, Japanese str., 3,356 tons, Capt. K. Fukuo, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Carnarvonshire, British str., 5,955 tons, Capt. H. S. Gulesen, from Europe, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Demodocus, British str., 4,158 tons, Capt. W. A. Dawson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Wafong, British str., 987 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kwongchow, British str., 1,544 tons, Capt. D. H. Martin, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Proton, Norwegian str., 1,025 tons, Capt. B. Moller, from Haiphong, with coal.—K. Larzen & Co.

Shanhai, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. J. Mathias, from Pukow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sosha Maru, Japanese str., 1,653 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Suryang, British str., from Canton.

Telthys, British str., 6,514 tons, Capt. J. Agnew, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tingnan, British str., from Canton.

Unda, British str., 870 tons, Capt. T. A. Holley, from Singapore, with oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Unio, Dutch str., 1,118 tons, Capt. J. Duinker, from Fusan.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Unkai Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Unjima Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Yutan Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Yut Wah, Chinese str., 844 tons, Capt. W. F. O. Farrell, from Saigon, with rice.—Kuen Shun.

CLEARANCES

November 29th.

Chung Hing, for K. O. Wan.

Hanwa Maru, for Shanghai.

Mitake Maru, for Crapand.

Nanyo Maru, for Keelung.

Oldcker, for Shanghai.

Shunshing, for K. O. Wan.

Sun On, for K. O. Wan.

Szechuen, for Canton.

Taiyang, for Canton.

Willenden, for Amoy.

Yangtze Kiang, for Quinhao.

November 30th.

Demodocus, for Singapore.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kawachi Maru, for Singapore.

Lucang, for Hoihow.

Alviken Maru, for Hoihow.

Wew Mathilde, for Hoihow.

Proton, for Whampoa.

Shanai, for Canton.

Suryang, for Amoy.

Tateishi Maru, for Singapore.

Tingnan, for Swatow.

Unda, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per a.s. Amakura Maru, on November 30th.—Mr. C. B. Featham.

Per a.s. Sosha Maru, on November 30th.—Mr. Brackley.

DEPARTURES

Per E. & A. s.s. Eastern, for Australia.—Miss Frantico, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Wilkinson, Mr. L. G. E. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith, Miss A. Carmichael, Mr. J. Marks, Mr. J. Cox, Mrs. K. I. Cox, Mrs. F. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. James Buckley, Mr. S. L. Luker, Miss M. MacDuff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Twaddles, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrich, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. F. Bates, Mrs. F. J. Nancarrow, Miss E. Kittson, Sir Alfred and Lady Meeks, Mrs. C. A. Aslet, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Cooper, Miss E. Boydell, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Miss Keig, Miss Betty Fors.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, on November 30th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. O. Allen, Mr. M. M. Axelbrod, Mr. J. N. Ashill, Mr. C. Brown, Mr. W. Brown, Miss M. B. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Buckborough, Mrs. H. G. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bevington, Mr. F. S. Burdon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bough, Mrs. A. M. Bulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dowdell, Mrs. O. K. Edmunds, Mr. S. Edwards, Mr. A. J. Gerber, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. J. Geis, Mrs. M. S. Gallin, Miss M. F. Gallin, Mr. W. S. Hoy, Mrs. M. Hoffmann, Mrs. P. N. Joseph, Miss Joseph, Miss Louise Johnston, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. E. H. Keys, Mrs. M. A. Marques, Miss E. Marques, Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. J. J. Moore, Mr. F. H. Nelson, Mr. J. H. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Nixon, Mr. P. Otley, Mr. H. R. Pradhan, Mr. C. B. Powrie, Capt. H. A. Pattison, Mr. C. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Smith, Mrs. Bortha Talambiras, Major Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Toy, Mr. G. Tolan, Mrs. G. H. Wright, Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wakeham.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakozaki Maru (Europe line) left Kobe for Hongkong and Shanghai on November 29th, and is expected here on December 8th.

The Ben Line s.s. Benbow, left Middlesboro, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on November 29th, and may be expected to arrive here about December 8th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amakura (E. & A.), due Dec. 30th.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 30th.
Empress of Australia, due Dec. 14th.
Kawachi (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 30th.
Meibell (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 30th.
Platypus (E. & O.), due Dec. 30th.
President Taft (P.M.), due Dec. 18th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 14th.
Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 14th.
Tosha Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 30th.
Yoshino Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 14th.

SEA-SICKNESS AND VENTILATION.

Mr. J. L. Musgrave, addressing the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, spoke of the progressive spirit of the large steamship companies during the last twenty years, in their effort to improve the amenities of ocean travel. In spite of the huge sums that are spent in the construction and equipment of the luxurious ocean liners of the present day, the important questions of heating and ventilation had not received the consideration and attention they deserved from the owner, designer, or builder. There was a vast field for investigation and enterprise in this direction, and the assistance of his heating and ventilating engineer and his scientific application of the art would materially improve the amenities of these vessels by increasing the comfort of the passengers and crew, and thereby increase the number of the former and the efficiency of the latter. Unquestionably, a large proportion of the passengers would be entirely free from sea-sickness, if the atmosphere conditions which prevail in bad weather were maintained as they should and could be. How frequently one heard of people who felt bad as soon as they went on the ship. Perfection may be difficult to attain, but such conditions need not exist, and the co-operation of a ventilating engineer, experienced in the principle of air movements and control would lead to the effectual removal of the "ship smell" and many of the other conditions which cause unnecessary discomfort to the passenger.

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NEW YORK & PANAMA	Durban Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Second half of inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Princo Line	End of inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Agapenor	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 8th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	West Chupaka	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 2nd Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	President Wilson	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 6th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Ito Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TAOHMA	Albatross Maru	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Achilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 15th Jan.
MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Platypus	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	About 6th Jan.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Andri Lebon	Brit.	Message Maritime	On 9th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Hakozaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	City of Paris	Jap.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Memphis	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Pyrrhus	Brit.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Shanku Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 2nd inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Ugledork	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 8th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Karnala	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Nagato Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Katsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Vao Olooa	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 10th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Nippon	Brit.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	On 4th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Chuanan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 7th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Honori Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 7th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Takura Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Arakura	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 3rd Jan.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Tingnan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 1st inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Tom Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Platypus	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 3rd inst., at D.L.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Chungking	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Montoro	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 4th Dec.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Nippon	Brit.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	About 5th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Typhoon	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Honami	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Typhoon	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 24th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Selkirk Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 12th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Chidair	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 3rd inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Chenau	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Halong	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 8th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Halong	Brit.	Douglas Lafrank & Co.	On 1st inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	Yuenang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 20th inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	President Taft	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd inst.
MARSHILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE	West Farlow	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 2nd inst.

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan port.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

YOMARU ... Sunday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

GAMBOUR via LONDON, ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL via MARSHILLES ... Sunday, 10th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... End of December.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

NAGATO MARU ... Sunday, 10th Dec.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Friday, 15th Dec.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 9th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKA MARU ... Monday, 4th Dec.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. (LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF YORK" ... 22nd Dec. ... Shanghai (Kobe & Yokohama).

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" ... 13th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF RIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REIS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 780)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAPENOR" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th December.
 "CITY OF PITTSBURG" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th December.
 "CALCAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th December.
 "MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.)

REIS & CO., CANTON.

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

des

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongk. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	19th Nov.	10th Dec.	9th Jan., 1923.
AMBOINE	24th Nov.	20th Dec.	23rd Jan. "
CORDILLER	1st Dec.	8th Jan.	6th Feb. "
ANGELO	15th Dec.	19th Jan.	20th Feb. "
ANGERS	29th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

A Class (1st Class) ... 215. 14s. 0d. B Class (1st Class) ... 120. 6s. 0d.
 Steadfast 12nd ... 210. 12s. 0d. Steadfast 12nd ... 88. 10s. 0d.

RAILWAYS TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"C. MAGE" ... sailing about 18th Dec. for HAVRE, DUNKERQUE & ANTWERP.
 Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR)

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.
 HAIKONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... 5th Dec. at 1 p.m.
 HAIKONG ... Capt. W. B. Trenchard ... 8th Dec. at 12 Noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—
 THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

SENA, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Ship	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	8,000	8th Dec. 11 a.m.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SCILLA"	8,000	15th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARIGAR"	8,000	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"FLASSY"	7,800	10th Jan., 1923	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SARDINIA"	8,500	24th Jan.	do.
"NELORE"	8,500	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	14th Feb.	do.
"KHIVA"	8,000	21st Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARHMIR"	8,841	14th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,900	21st Apr.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	do.
"KARMALA"	8,000	2nd May	do.
"KARIGAR"	8,000	9th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	16th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	8,200	22nd Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,000	29th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	3rd Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union B.M. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Cape of Good Hope.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"FLASSY"	7,800	4th Dec. D.L.	Shanghai, Yokohama & Yokohama.
"SCILLA"	8,000	11th Dec.	Shanghai, Yokohama & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	18th Dec.	Shanghai, Yokohama & Yokohama.
"JAPAN"	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai, Yokohama & Yokohama.

All dates are provisional and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the connecting steamer.
 First-class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta & Singapore and Madras & Ben of the Indian Mail S.S. Co. to Calcutta & Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Passengers' Luggage (not more than 75 lb. x 1 ft. x 1 ft.) will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONG KONG.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
 LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES.
 Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Dec.
 BURNES-AIRES-BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN ... Passenger Service.
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"JAWA MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Dec.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Monday, 4th Dec.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"SEIKAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Dec.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Yokohama—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Monday, 25th Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 8th Dec.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via HUEI.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"YAMAGUCHI MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

KUNMING via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 400.

E. SHIMA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... End of December

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

25, George's Building

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Ship	To	On	At
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 1st Dec.	D.L.	
SWATOW	"KUNGHOW"	On 1st Dec.	Noon	
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"SECHUEN"	On 2nd Dec.	D.L.	
SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	On 2nd Dec.	Noon	
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHUNGKING"	On 3rd Dec.	D.L.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 3rd Dec.	10 a.m.	
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 4th Dec.	6 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 5th Dec.	10 a.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Dec.	D.L.	
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"SUNGANG"	On 8th Dec.	D.L.	
SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 14th Dec.	D.L.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 14th Dec.	10 a.m.	

Excellent Saloon accommodation, smoking, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong: Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tringtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

(BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE)

JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.

CANTON & HONGKONG CAN BE INSURED BY THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

HAMBURG SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila & Australian Port
"TAIWAN"	1st Dec.	7th Dec. 4 p.m.
"CHANGSHA"	20th Dec.	4th Jan.

This Steamship is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice from Fresh Fish, etc., and has special accommodation with Electric Light (Batteries) and Electric Fans, etc., in the Saloons. A fully equipped Doctor is carried. Sailed from Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports. For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.) Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"WHAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 18th December.
 "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about Middle January

For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.) Agents.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

"NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 4th December.
 "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.) Agents.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

"NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 20th December.
 "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.) Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

"UMONA" ... sailing on or about 20th December.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS,

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY

FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

Fares to European Ports U.S. \$120.50 First Class

Through

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, KURE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ... Dec. 20th ...
 S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Dec. 28th ... Jan. 5th, 1923

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Manila ... Dec. 20th ...
 S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Dec. 28th ... Jan. 5th, 1923

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK

S.S. "LAKH PAUL" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Calcutta ... Dec. 20th ...
 S.S. "LAKH PAUL" ... Dec. 28th ... Jan. 5th, 1923

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

TAMPA-INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

From TAMPA, CALIFORNIA via OCEAN, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE

S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Tampa ... Dec. 20th ...
 S.S. "JADEN" ... Dec. 28th ... Jan. 5th, 1923
 S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Dec. 28th ... Jan. 5th, 1923

For full information regarding rates, fares, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone: Central 161. Cable Address: "PACIFIC" Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents: JOURN SWIRE & CO. LTD.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon Light-house is interrupted.

On and after 1st December, 1922, the rate of postage on letters posted in Hong-kong addressed to Canton will be 4 cents for each oz. or any fraction thereof.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	Sado Maru	1st Dec.
SHANGHAI	Chungking	1st Dec.
SHANGHAI, JAPAN, U.S.A.,	Pres. Jackson	2nd Dec.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters & Papers,		
London, 2nd Nov. and Parcels Mail,		
Mail Oct.)	Pleasy	3rd Dec.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Victoria	8th Dec.
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Hakoni Maru	8th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Arafura	8th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Yashio Maru	14th Dec.
STRAITS	Tamba Maru	14th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DAY
Hohow and Haiphong	Leasing	Friday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok & Egypt	Demodocus	Friday, 1st, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yucanang	Friday, 1st, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Far Udon	Friday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Szechuen	Friday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.

Saigon	Like Forrer	Saturday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden	Lake Foulk	Saturday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shanai	Saturday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Port Sayard, Hohow & Haiphong	Hanoi	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sado Maru	Saturday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Keelung	Amakura Maru	Sunday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Pleasy	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Yamadori	Monday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Pres. Jackson	Monday, 4th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Tuesday, 5th, Noon
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.		Tuesday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Marques, South Africa, India via	Karnala	Registration ... 5.00 P.M.
Dhanshodhi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt		Parcels ... 5.00 P.M.
& EUROPE via Marseilles		Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
due Marseilles, 7th Jan. 1923.		Letters ... 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

FROM SHANGHAI BRANCH FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahai	7.30 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shik Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Rongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukung	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

*On Saturdays, unless otherwise stated, the above mails will be sent on the day following.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 4TH DEC. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
 "PHEMIUS" 9TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
 "ALCINOUS" 11TH DEC. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).
 "MERIONES" 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "OANEA" 23RD DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "KEEMUN" 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).
 "ACHILLES" 5TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
 "TALHYBIUS" 19TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).
 "AGAPENOR" 8TH DEC. via Suez.
 "CALCHAS" 24TH DEC. via Suez.
 "MAOHAON" 15TH JAN. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 4TH DEC. for Singapore & London.
 "MENTOR" 9TH DEC. for Shanghai.
 "MENTOR" 23RD DEC. for Singapore & London.
 "TEIBESIAS" 12TH FEB. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Sole Agents & Ship Brokers, Ltd.) AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

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CAPITAL U.S. \$4,000,000. Controlled by a group of large American Banks and operated under laws of the Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department. Current and Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits opened in U.S. Currency, Sterling, French, Russian and Local Currency upon application. Through our correspondents in all parts of the world we are enabled to render an International Banking Service that is economical, accurate and prompt.

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D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

30th November, 1922.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
Bank Bill, on demand	2/4 5/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/6 3/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/5 5/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	775
Credit, 6 months' sight	815
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	55 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	17 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	17 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	17 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	17 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	109
Private, 30 days' sight	107 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	107 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	100 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	186 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	88.34
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	8.27 1/2
GOLD LEAF 100 fine per tael	32 1/2
BAR SILVER per oz.	32 1/2